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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

MILITIA

A Million Militiamen of Shanghai Advance Triumphantly in Class Struggle Through Firm Adherence to the Correct Orientation of Militia Building Under the Warm Solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee 1

Give Full Play to the Combat Role of Worker-Militia 5

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Analysis of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "New Sayings" - by Yün Ling 9

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Page

Take the Lead in Studying Theory and in Exposing Teng Hsiao-p'ing 12

Peking University Deepens Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing 16

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Woman College Graduate Persists in Working in Countryside 19

REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

China's Revolution in Medical and Health Work 21

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors' Training Schools Set Up in Central China Province 25

Women Barefoot Doctors in Mountainous County Promote Maternity and Child Hygiene 26

EARTHQUAKES

Chinese People Help in Earthquake Prediction 28

TIBET

New Coal Mine Built in Tibet 31

TAIWAN

All-China Sports Federation Sets Up Taiwan Provincial Sports Liaison Office in Peking 32

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Representatives of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leave Peking for Albania 33

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser and Other Australian Guests Visit Urumchi in Multi-National Sinkiang 33

Peking Banquet in Honor of Australian Guests 34

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin President Receives Chinese Ambassador 35

Page

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Daily Necessities Exhibition Delegation Leaves London for Home 35

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Burundi 36

CHINA AND EGYPT

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Egyptian Press Delegation 36

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Middle School Students' Sports Delegation Leaves Paris for Home 37

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Guinean Ambassador to China 38

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Socialist Party Dietmen's Delegation Feted in Peking 38

CHINA AND KOREA

Former CPV Heroic Unit Commemorates Korean Fatherland Liberation War 40

Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Chang Chun-chiao Meet Leading Comrades and Principal Artistes of Korean People's Army Ensemble 41

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Nigerian Youth Delegation 42

Chinese Sports Minister Meets Nigerian Youth Delegation 42

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Chemical Industry Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 43

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves for Romania 43

Page

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Seychelles Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Government Representative 44

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Tsar's Military Expercises 44

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Study Group of Academia Sinica Leave for Federal Republic of Germany 47

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Eighth Round of Talks on Tanzania-Zambia Railway 47

TERRITORIAL WATERS

State of Comoros Defines Territorial Waters, Exclusive Economic Zone 48

NATIONAL

SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Learn from Lu Hsün and Foster New Things for the Revolution - by Chou Chien-jen 49

FOREIGNIZATION

The "Major Policy" of Worshipping Things Foreign and National Betrayal 56

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Scientific and Technical Work Must Serve the Dictatorship of the Proletariat - by K'o Chi-szu 58

RURAL FAIR

Socialist Big Fair Is Good 61

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Peking Mass Rally Marks Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "June 26" Directive on Medical and Health Work 68

Improved Medical Service in Birthplace of China's First Barefoot Doctors 71

China Achieves Progress in Esophageal Cancer Prevention and Treatment 74

Page

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

SHANSI AND Shantung Provinces Hold Conferences of Representatives of Young City People Settling in Countryside 76

WORKING CONDITIONS

Shanghai Factories Lower Workshop Temperature, Improve Summer Hygiene 78

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARAB WORLD

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Irresistible Historical Tide 79

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser Visit Kwangchow 81

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Editor of "Jornal Do Brazil" 82

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Handball Team Concludes Visit in Cameroon 83

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Visits Greece 83

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese People's Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Icelandic Friendly Personages Delegation 84

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking 85

Shanghai's Peking Opera Troupe Concludes Public Performance in Japan 85

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Delegation of Foreign Trade Bureau of Ministry of Industry and Trade Leaves Peking for Home 86

Page

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy National Day Reception in Peking 87

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Receives Chinese Observers to Handicrafts Congress Session 88

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Friendly Tourist Group Arrives in Bucharest 88

Feature Story: Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble's Performance Tour of Romania 89

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent on New Tsars' Evil Intent on Indian Ocean Peace Zone Question 91

New Tsarist Rule Devastates Economy in Moldavia 94

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Republic of South Vietnam Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home . 97

NATIONAL

POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT

Bankruptcy of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Slavish Comprador Philosophy 98

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Pleading and Risking One's Life Are All Short-Lived - by Li Hsüeh 105

WORSHIP OF THINGS FOREIGN

Telling Exposure of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Slavish Comrador Philosophy 107

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Cadres of Famous East China Production Brigade Take Part in Collective Labor 112

MODEL THEORISTS

Feng Tien-yu, a New Fighter on Theoretical Front 113

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors Help Prevent and Treat Goiter 117

Page

Model Barefoot Doctor in Central China Province 119

GOOD HARVESTS

Record Wheat Harvest in Shantung Province 121

ACROBATICS

China's Art Revolution Updates Ancient Acrobatics to Serving Socialism 123

TIBET

Tibetan Ari Prefecture Sets Up Medical and Health Service Network 125

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser Leave Kwangchow for Home . 127

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Labor M.P Group from Queensland, Australia 128

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves for Oceania 128

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Bangladesh Journalists' Delegation 129

CHINA AND BURMA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Outgoing Burmese Ambassador 129

Burmese Trade Delegation Stops Over in Peking on Way to Japan 130

Chinese Wushu Delegation Winds Up Visit to Burma 130

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Sports Delegation Visits Ecuador 131

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Scientists Visit Hungary 131

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Goodwill Visiting Group Arrives in Peking 132

Korean Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves for Home 132

Page

Premiere of Korean Revolutionary Opera Receives Rousing Welcome in Peking 133

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Mexico for Home 137

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Greets Independence of Seychelles Republic . . . 137

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Greets Independence of Seychelles . 138

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Bloody Suppression in South Africa 139

NATIONAL

SHIPBUILDING

A Century-Old Shipyard Takes on a New Look 141

MILITIA

Build Militia Headquarters in the Course of Struggle - by Mao Keng-ti 148

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Hailing the Sturdy Growth of Workers' Contingents in Historical Research - by Yang K'uan 151

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Habitual Tricks of Opportunists - by Kungyeh P'ing 155

Party Organizations in Peking Hold Theoretical Forums to Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing 157

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR LIU WEN-HUI

Memorial Meeting for Mr. Liu Wen-hui in Peking 159

Page

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Cultural Revolution Spurs High Speed Development of China's National Economy 161

MODEL CADRES

Leader and Ordinary Laborer, All in One 166

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

One and A Half Million Barefoot Doctors in China 168

MEDICAL WORKERS

City Medical Workers in Tientsin Go to Rural Areas 172

MEDICINAL HERBS

East China County Taps Resources of Medicinal Herbs 175

IRRIGATION

Four Big Electric-Powered Irrigation Stations Completed in Northeast China Province 177

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Middle School Students' Sports Delegation Back in Peking 178

CHINA AND GABON

Vice Premier Sun Chien Meets with Out-going Gabonese Ambassador 178

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Entertains Japanese Women's Delegation 179

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Gives Reception on Visit of Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai to Japan 179

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Leaves Japan for Home 181

Japanese Veterans' Delegation Feted in Peking 182

Page

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Ensemble Visits China-Korea Friendship Commune in Peking 182

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Nigerian Youth Delegation 185

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Guests Feted in Peking 185

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Behind "Monolithic Unity" 186

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Outgoing Sudanese Ambassador to China 189

Feature Story: Friendship on the Nile 189

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Presents Credentials 192

CHINA AND US

US Scholar Feted in Peking 193

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Voltaic Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team 193

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****
* NATIONAL *
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MILITIA

A Million Militiamen of Shanghai Advance Triumphantly in Class Struggle Through Firm Adherence to the Correct Orientation of Militia Building Under the Warm Solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1976)

(NCNA Shanghai, June 18, 1976) Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and led by the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, a million urban militiamen of Shanghai, with the industrial workers as the mainstay, seriously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions, penetratingly criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and played an ever greater role in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great proletarian cultural revolution brought earth-shaking changes to militia building in Shanghai. In the past, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the urban militia of Shanghai failed to take industrial workers as the mainstay organizationally, got detached from real-life struggle politically, and trained a small number of people as so-called "trail blazers" behind closed doors in the military field. In the great cultural revolution, the working class of Shanghai broke away from the "inhibiting magic phrase" of the revisionist line, followed the great leader Chairman Mao's instructions on the need to transform the armed industrial workers and militiamen, and rebuilt the urban militia contingents. Thereafter, they adhered to the Party's basic line and played an active part in class struggle in society. They set up the militia headquarters and enforced the "three-in-one combination" of the militiamen, the fire brigade and the peace preservation corps. They sent and stationed militia sub-detachments in various streets and alleyways to insure the proper linking of factories with districts and make combined use of measures for times of peace and war. Together with the various PLA units

stationed at Shanghai, they carried out various kinds of military training to seriously implement Chairman Mao's directive on "carrying out three things to the letter" in militia work. Their new experience in the proper organization of the militia has been again and again affirmed by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and highly acclaimed by the broad masses of the people.

Like all socialist new things, the urban militia of Shanghai was maliciously attacked by the chieftains of the revisionist line, such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Around summer last year, the arch unrepentant Party captalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. He cried, "I have yet to look into the experience of the Shanghai militia." On the pretext of pressure of production work in factories, he fiercely ordered that militia activities in factories should "all be abolished," and that "the question of the militia headquarters must be thoroughoy solved," etc.

In the face of acute and heated struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the militia of Shanghai, under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for penetratingly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the discussion and criticism of Water Margin, constantly enhanced its ability to fight against revisionism, and reaffirmed the correct orientation of militia building. The municipal militia headquarters specially ran study classes participated by leading members of the militia headquarters at the prefectural and county levels, part of the backbone militiamen and the whole body of working personnel of the municipal headqarters. They seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian revolutionary teacher's expositions on arming the masses, and linked the combat course of the great cultural revolution with the heated discussion on five topics, including why the militia must be transformed, why the militia must participate in class struggle in society and why it is necessary to set up the militia headquarters. The militia organizations of various prefectures and counties and at the grassroots levels also ran similar study classes for over 23,000 backbone militiamen. Meanwhile, the whole municipality called several tens of theory-study exchange meetings to sum up and popularize the experience of several tens of units in grasping the study of theory and giving impetus to militia building.

The militia headquarters of the Hungk'ou District also set up a militia political school for the rotational training of basic-level militia cadres by stages and by groups and for strengthening the ability of militiamen to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. When Shen Chün who was responsible for the militia sub-detachment of the Hengpin Street in this district went elsewhere on duty in summer last year, he heard someone talk about certain "instructions" on militia work and felt that these were not in line with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings. On his return, he gave tit for tat by organizing everyone to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. He went deep into alleyways to make investigations and studies, and wrote eight investigation reports which warmly eulogized the revolutionary new things in militia building and made an effective criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's absurd arguments. Guided by revolutionary theory, the militiamen of Shanghai did things opposite to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and make a greater success of militia work.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing ferociously called for chopping away the militia headquarters at one stroke. Under the centralized leadership of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, the Shanghai militia headquarters specially organized three investigation units to head separately for Yangp'u District, Luwan District and Shanghai county to make investigations and studies and sum up experience in strengthening the build-up of militia headquarters. They also selected large numbers of representatives of outstanding industrial workers to strengthen the leadership posts of militia headquarters at various levels. This has now enabled the workers to make up over 60 percent of the cadres of militia headquarters at the municipal and prefectural levels, thus giving full expression to Chairman Mao's directive that in urban struggle, "it is necessary to wholeheartedly rely on the working class" and making sounder such an organ as the militia headquarters.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing roundly denounced the participation of the militia in class struggle in society and slandered the grasping of class struggle by the militia as "unconventional." The militiamen of Shanghai did the very opposite of what he stood for. They not only strengthened the 1,200 or more alleyway militia sub-detachments in the whole municipality but also set up almost one thousand spare-time militia sub-detachments. Immediately after they finished work in factories, many militiamen worked in coordination with the army guards of the Shanghai Garrison Command to patrol and stand sentry in the alleyways. Together with the relevant quarters, they also set up over 1,000 "sun-facing courtyards" and organized the youths and adolescents to form many "learn-from-P'an Tung-tzu combat teams," so as to enable the younger generation to temper themselves and grow up in the storm of class struggle.

Since last year, the militia battalion of the Shanghai China Bearings Factory has successively organized people to participate over 3,000 times in class struggle in society, attack the class enemy and protect the people. They also actively worked in coordination with guardians and units to educate and save the few youths and adolescents who came under the influence of evil bourgeois trends, so as to contest with revisionism for the younger generation, thus enabling over 90 percent of the young people to register a marked change.

The broad masses of militiamen of thousands of units in Shanghai such as shops, boarding houses, restaurants, cinema houses, railroad stations, wharves, parks, etc., worked in close conjunction with their own duties to unite the broad masses and persist in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism. The militiamen of the barber shops boycotted various queer coiffures, and the militiamen of the studios boycotted and criticized photos reflecting the bourgeois way of life and unhealthy sentiments. The militiamen of the Chingan District Boarding House, called "the home of workers, peasants and soldiers and the net for catching fraks and monsters," for long persisted in taking the boarding house as a battlefront for attacking those bad elements mingled with the travelers. It also made use of all propaganda media to vigorously create revolutionary public opinion, to organize the travelers to study, and to expose and criticize rumors of all kinds, thus making new contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Not long after he resumed work, Teng Hsiao-p'ing made a vigorous effort in throwing cold water on the new experience of the Shanghai militia organization in practicing "three-in-one combination," and refused to recognize it. But the Party organizations at various levels of Shanghai and the masses with profound proletarian feelings supported this socialist new thing. At present, in the whole municipality, the militia organizations of over 3,100 factories and enterprises have practiced "three-in-one combination," thus effectively insuring Party leadership over militia and public security work and giving impetus to "carrying out three things to the letter" in the militia work.

The militia regiment of the Shanghai No. 22 Cotton Textile Mill effectively and properly grasped the "popularization" of knowledge in peace preservation, military affairs and fire fighting, thus enabling the broad masses of militiamen to "acquire skills in these three fields and shoulder all the three loads at the same time." In the past, this mill relied on only the minority of security personnel to grasp security work. At present the whole mill relies on three thousand militia fighters to keep a close watch over the new trends of class struggle and to firmly take the initiative in class struggle. In the past, this mill had only 23 backbone fire fighters. At present, the broad masses of militiamen have generally grasped fire fighting knowledge and are able to take care of fire-fighting work while engaged in production, and the number of backbone fire-fighters has also increased to 215. The working masses said: "'Three-in-one combination' is really fine. With security work in a more reliable state, revolution and production make progress step by step."

The great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has further tempered the million of militiamen in Shanghai. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on "carrying out three things to the letter" in militia work, they enthusiastically hold a forum to review their own course of combat and fight with a greater vitality and vigor at their combat posts to "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." They are resolved to push forward in the flush of victory, step up their studies, deepen their criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, further consolidate and develop the new experience in militia building, and render distinguished service in combating and preventing revisionism and safeguarding and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Give Full Play to the Combat Role of Worker-Militia

by

the Worker-Militia General Headquarters of
the Capital

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This important directive defends and develops Marxism-Leninism and further points out clearly the direction for us to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and under the leadership of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee and the Party committees at various levels, beginning in August 1973, the worker-militia of the capital with industrial workers as its mainstay conscientiously studied the new experience of Shanghai in building urban militia, adopted diverse forms to extensively participate in social struggle in society, took the lead in criticizing the bourgeoisie, revisionism, the ideology of all exploiting classes and capitalist tendencies, and managed, transformed and built the city according to the features of the working class. In the past three years, the worker-militiamen of the capital cooperated with the relevant departments in vigorously attacking the disruptive activities of a handful of class enemies, mopping up the mire left over from the old society, protecting the broad masses of people, maintaining peace and order in society in the capital and giving full play to the great might of the dictatorship of the masses.

On April 5, working in close coordination with the people's police and the army guards, the militiamen of the capital smashed at one stroke the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square. After going through the ordeals of the storm of class struggle in society, the militiamen of the capital further enhanced their skills in class struggle and especially in the struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party. Firmer in determination and higher in spirits they fought on the forefront of class struggle, thus giving great impetus to "carrying out three things to the letter" in militia work in the capital.

Arming the working class has been the consistent idea of the proletarian teachers of revolution. As early as in 1850, Marx and Engels pointed out: "The workers should be armed and organized. It is necessary to immediately arm the whole proletariat with rifles, carbines, field guns and ammunition." ("Note from the CCP Central Committee to Communist Allies," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 388) When summing up the experience of the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels repeatedly expounded the importance of arming the working class and stressed that arming the working class is the most reliable guarantee for consolidating the fruits of victory of the proletarian revolution and guarding against the constant danger of the usurpation and seizure of the government by bourgeois careerists.

In the course of leading the revolutionary struggle of the Russian people, Lenin attached extremely great importance to the arming of the working class, and he personally organized and led the workers in staging an armed uprising. In the course of scathingly attacking Kautsky's fallacy against the arming of workers, he profoundly pointed out: "Arming the workers is the bud of a new army and the tissue cell of a new social system." ("The Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kaustsky," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 265)

In the course of leading the Chinese people to wage a protracted struggle in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao combined the Marxist-Leninist theory of arming the working class with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and systematically put forward the theory, line, general and specific policies, and strategy and tactics for arming the workers and peasants and carrying out the people's war. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again issued important instructions on militia work. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the worker-militia contingent of China, with the industrial workers as its mainstay, grew and progressed with each passing day, and played an ever greater role in the struggle to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

To persist in arming the working class or oppose the arming of the working class is a touchstone for distinguishing genuine Marxism from sham Marxism. The bourgeoisie's "first credo is to disarm the workers." (Marx: "The Civil War in France," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 326) The chieftains of all revisionist lines are frenziedly opposed to arming the working class. For the sake of betraying the proletariat and capitulate to the bourgeoisie, they invariably collude with the bourgeoisie and adopt the vile means of political deception, armed suppression, etc. to energetically weaken, disintegrate, sell out and ultimately disarm the workers.

In the history of our Party, the chieftain of the opportunist line Ch'en Tu-hsiu made every effort to oppose the arming of workers and peasants and completely relinquished the leadership of the Party over the worker-peasant armed forces. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i even ordered the disbandment of the Wuhan workers' disciplinary team, and surrendered the workers' armed forces on a plate to the Kuomintang reactionaries. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique vociferously publicized that the "central task" of the militia in the period of socialism was to "make all-out effort" in production, and opposed the participation of the worker-militia in class struggle in society.

The arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the chieftains of successive opportunist lines were imbued with the same spirit. He cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" which vociferously advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces out of the fear that the worker militiamen might learn from the militia of Shanghai the new experience in participating in class struggle in society. Under the pretext of "reorganizing enterprise management," he called for the "total abolition" of participation of work-militia organizations in class struggle in society, in a vain attempt to strangle this new thing. This has thoroughly exposed his reactionary features in upholding bourgeois interests and betraying the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The worker militiamen of the capital armed with Mao Tsetung thought have resolutely resisted interference and disruption from Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, firmly and unswervingly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and actively participated in class struggle in society. Their practice of struggle makes us deeply realize that:

(1) To fundamentally strengthen the building of worker-militia, it is necessary to persist in taking class struggle as the key link and penetratingly conducting education in the Party's basic line. The participation of the worker-mlitia in class struggle in society is aimed not only at dealing a heavy blow to the disruptive activities of the class enemy in society but more importantly at waging protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. In order to see through the various plots of the bourgeoisie and especially of the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle, and to deal a heavy blow to their disruptive activities with accuracy and at the right time, we must organize the worker-militiamen to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, conduct education in the two-line struggle on militia building, and continuously arm the minds of the worker militiamen with the Party's basic line. Only in this way can we basically raise the consciousness of the worker-militiamen in class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen their consciousness in fighting for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, actively take part in class struggle in society and accomplish the glorious task of opposing restoration at home and resisting aggression from abroad.

(2) To organize the worker-militia to take part in class struggle in society is the correct way to "carry out three things to the letter" in militia work according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in militia building. In order to organize the participation of worker-militiamen in class struggle in society, the worker-militia must be sounder in organization and carry out activities on a more regular basis. In the course of participating in class struggle in society, the militiamen have gradually learned to correctly distinguish and handle the two types of contradictions of different nature and master the art of struggle. Meanwhile, they constantly conduct military training, and keep themselves acquainted with the terrain and environment, and the situation of the enemy and society, thus making good preparations for defending and making a firm stand in the cities in time of war in cooperation with the PLA. As far as the worker-militiamen of our capital are concerned, the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square is a successful exercise in actual fighting and also a stern test in combat. Practice shows that the worker-militiamen of the capital tested in the storm of class struggle in society are capable of "turning up when summoned, fighting right away on arrival and winning the battle."

(3) To strengthen the Party's centralized leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the proper handling of militia building. Only when the Party committees at all levels adhere to the principle of Party control over the armed forces, take the proper handling of militia building as a major matter in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and constantly

study and solve the important problems in militia building can the militia more effectively exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and accomplish various combat tasks entrusted them by the Party and the people.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the worker-militiamen of our capital have won great victories through participation in class struggle in society. However, the class enemy is still active, the capitalists are still on the capitalist road, imperialism and especially Soviet revisionist imperialism have not given up their hopes of destroying us, and the struggle is not over. We must penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his crime in disrupting militia building, eliminate its poison and influence, push to a new height the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and take concrete action to accomplish the glorious task of defending Chairman Mao, the Party's Central Committee, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the great capital of the socialist motherland.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Analysis of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "New Sayings"

by

Yün Ling (云岭)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 17, 1976)

"Contention for the ideological battlefront" is for preparing public opinion for Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reversal of verdicts and restoration. How to "contend"? In advocating that "one must not just repeat present-day sayings all the time but should make a few new sayings," he tries to create a kind of public opinion for him to "contend for the ideological battlefront."

What he calls "present-day sayings" actually refer to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. As Teng Hsiao-p'ing sees it, these have become stale, out-dated and useless. He therefore slanders them as "present-day sayings."

And what are his so-called "new sayings"? This is clear when we take a look at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's own sayings. They come under no more than two major categories: Under one category are his demagogic lies--political rumors; under another category are his unique strange statements--absurd arguments. For example, "take the three directives as the key link," "class struggle cannot be discussed every day," "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," "there is at present the question of reorganization in all fields throughout the country," "it is necessary to set up leading bodies that put the word 'dare' above all else," "don't be afraid of being overthrown a second time," "so long as people accuse you of restoration, you have done your work well," etc., etc. Really there are page after page of "new sayings," and nothing is too strange. They are sufficient for compiling a volume of "Teng Hsiao-p'ing's 'New Sayings'."

It is precisely under the machination and instigation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing that political rumors have sprung up and absurd arguments have prevailed in society since July, August and September last year. Counter-revolutionary "new sayings" fly all over the sky, and the spearhead is directed straight at the great leader Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It can be seen that what Teng Hsiao-p'ing calls "new sayings" are all sayings made by him on behalf of the new and old bourgeoisie within the Party for conducting a new test of strength with and launching a new counter-attack against the great cultural revolution, the Party and the revolutionary people.

What Teng Hsiao-p'ing calls "new sayings" are not only most reactionary politically but also most decadent theoretically. There is nothing "new" to speak of, and all of them are nothing more than the old tunes such as the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces and eclecticism which the old opportunists had again and again publicized and which had gone bankrupt one after another.

Flaunting a "new" banner for things that are evidently stale is an habitual trick of the revisionists. The chieftain of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique Khrushchev had maliciously attacked Leninism as "out of date" under the pretext of developing the "new characteristics" of the era. He publicized everywhere his "creative new points at issue of Marxism-Leninism," poured out an endless stream of revisionist "new sayings," and made the first socialist country in the world personally built by Lenin degenerate to become a social-imperialist country. Those who share the same destiny depend on one another and people with same ideals have affinity for one another. In those years, when Khrushchev vociferously publicized those "new points at issue," Teng Hsiao-p'ing played the role of a yesman and discussed at length these so-called "new sayings." When Khrushchev delivered a confidential report to oppose Stalin, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also talked at length about opposition to "the cult of the individual." When Khrushchev publicized that communism meant "a delicious plate of goulash," Teng Hsiao-p'ing also said that communism meant "sixty catties of pork a year, half a catty of apple per day, plus two ounces of kaoliang wine per capita." They sang a duet, probably for the purpose of emulating each other in saying something more "novel" than the other.

When Teng Hsiao-p'ing was criticized in the great cultural revolution, he glibly talked about his "repentance and readiness to turn over a new leaf." The facts have shown that he has neither the intention "to repent" nor the intention "to turn over a new leaf." After he resumed work, he talked at length about what he "himself" advertised as "new sayings." Perhaps this is what he called "turning over a new leaf"! Actually, "still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism." The "new sayings" are not a bit new, and what he recites are still those volumes of revisionist old classics which he recited many years ago.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "Marxism must certainly advance; it must develop along with the development of practice and cannot stand still. It would become lifeless if it remained stagnant and stereotyped. However, the basic principles of Marxism must never be violated, or otherwise mistakes will be made. It is dogmatism to approach Marxism from a metaphysical point of view and to regard it as something rigid. It is revisionism to negate the basic principles of Marxism and to negate its universal truth." ("Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work")

Based on the universal truth of Marxism and linked with the concrete practice of China, the great leader Chairman Mao has led the Chinese people to win great victories in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and socialist construction--particularly a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism, and shown the strong vitality and certain advance of Marxism. "Practice Marxism, not revisionism." Every revolutionary should require himself to comply with this: The "present-day sayings" embodying the basic principles of Marxism should be "discussed all the time." It will not do to make a few revisionist "new sayings"--not even one--that distort and negate the basic principles of Marxism.

"You are requested not to play the tunes of the former dynasty but to listen to the newly composed Willow Twigs." This is a poetic line by the

well-known Legalist Liu Yü-hsi of the T'ang Dynasty. Teng Hsiao-p'ing called for making "new sayings" and he uttered "new sayings" everywhere. Actually, each of his sayings showed hostility toward the "newly composed Willow Twigs" and replayed Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's "tunes of the former dynasty." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his company once borrowed two ancient poetic lines--"The poems of Li Pai and Tu Fu were once passed on by many mouths; they have become stale now"--to attack Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought admired and appreciated by all of having become "stale." In slandering them as "present-day sayings," Teng Hsiao-p'ing also meant the same thing. Be they Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao or Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they all tried very hard to make "new sayings" different from the rest. Actually they all peddled the deceitful talks, jargons and old sayings of revisionist fallacies.

The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists also dream that one day these bourgeois commanders hiding in our Party can make "new" "sayings of a decisive nature." However, reversing verdicts goes against the will of people, and what they will get can only be failure of a decisive nature.

It is also wrong if we say that there is nothing new in Teng's "new sayings." This is because he is rather fond of using such "new" terms as "cats," "flowers," "shoes," "steps," "rockets," and even the "pigtails" of Uighur girls in their old revisionist tunes to mislead, deceive and bring trouble to people. In this connection, he really has some "new" tricks to play compared with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. However, no matter how new his tricks are, they cannot pull the wool over the sharp eyes of the broad masses who have been steeled by the great cultural revolution. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's various "new sayings" will only provide additional criminal evidence for his criminal act of restoration and provide the revolutionary masses with "new" teaching materials by negative example.

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Take the Lead in Studying Theory and in Exposing Teng Hsiao-p'ing

- The workers' propaganda teams of Liaoning stationed on the educational, scientific research, literary and art and health fronts take a firm stand and unfurl their banner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 12, 1976)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, May 11, 1976) In the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, over 14,000 members of the workers' propaganda teams in Liaoning Province stationed on the educational, scientific research, literary and art, health and other fronts take a firm stand and unfurl their banner. They take the lead in studying theory and in exposing the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing. This gives full play to the role of the working class as the main force.

After the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the discussion of criticism of Water Margin, the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members, who have mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure amidst the song of triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution, have considerably raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Last year, there was whipped up in educational circles a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. At one glance, many workers' propaganda team members saw through this gust of wind as of suspicious origin and offered resolute resistance. In mid-October, when the workers' propaganda team members stationed at the Shenyang Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College saw an article disseminating absurd arguments published in a magazine in educational circles, they immediately called a meeting to make an analysis. All were unanimously of the opinion that this was an article advocating restoration and regression and should be criticized. They unfurled their banner and made known to the college Party committee their own attitude. This won the resolute support of the college Party committee. In early November, the study class held by the college Party committee for leading cadres at various levels seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of proletariat and Chairman Mao's expositions on the revolution in education, and criticized those absurd arguments in educational circles negating the fruits of the educational revolution in a vain attempt to reverse the direction of the educational revolution, thus further raising their ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Old worker Chang Yün-sheng, head of the workers' propaganda team of the Peking Opera Troupe No. 1 of Yingk'ou municipality and deputy secretary of the Party branch, heard in the first part of July last year the version that all tasks should hereafter take "the three directives as the key link." He felt then that there was something wrong in this theme. Back in the troupe, he asked the Party branch secretary: Why take "the three directives as the key link"? This is not the same as Chairman Mao's teaching on taking

class struggle as the key link! We must still take class struggle as the key link. In his speech, he also talked at length about taking class struggle as the key link, thus giving tit for tat against "taking the three directives as the key link."

After the start of the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members of Liaoning Proivnce even more bravely went to the battlefield to wage resolute struggle against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The workers' propaganda team members stationed at the Northeast Technical College led the teachers and students of six departments to hold an exhibition, and used the abundant fruits of the educational revolution to effectively refute the revisionist fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Many workers' propaganda team members got up early and slept late studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They convened all kinds of forums and criticism meetings to defend with extreme great militant fervor the fruits of the educational revolution and the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. After the publication of Chairman Mao's series of important directives on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the direction of struggle was made clear to the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members, thus greatly firing their militant spirit.

The workers' propaganda team members of Shenyang, Lüta, Anshan, Tantung, Yingk'ou and other municipalities led the masses to direct the spearhead of struggle straight at the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing and criticize in depth his crime in pushing the revisionist line in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. With their strong proletarian feelings, the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members were all filled with indignation over Teng Hsiao-p'ing's attempt to practice revisionism and promote restoration and regression.

In 1972, there appeared in society a reactionary trend of thought toward capitalist restoration. At that time, under the leadership of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee, the workers' propaganda team members fighting on the forefront of the educational revolution bravely rose to fight that evil wind and adverse current, thus repulsing that reactionary trend of thought, and defending the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the educational revolution. When criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the workers' propagnda team members stationed at the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, Shenyang Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College, Shenyang Municipal 32nd Middle School and some other universities and technical colleges and schools and middle and primary schools said angrily, "This set of revisionist tricks played by Teng Hsiao-p'ing are nothing new to us of the working class. It is nothing but a replay of the old tricks of the new and old revisionists. With the apperance of revisionism, we must fight against it until complete victory.

After the two resolutions of the CCP Central Committee and the report on the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square were broadcasted, the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members were collectively aroused. They firmly supported the brilliant and wise decisions of Chairman

Mao and the Party Central Committee and angrily condemned Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary crimes. They pointed out that the counter-revolutionary political incident which took place at T'ienanmen Square in the capital served precisely to expose in full Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary features in promoting restoration and regression. They immediately led the broad masses to criticize in depth Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and whipped up a new upsurge of the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels, the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members of Liaoning Province resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and kept firmly to the general orientation of the struggle. Concerning problems appearing in the struggle, they dared to stand forth and speak, and worked actively to insure the healthy development of the movement. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings and the Party's policies, the workers' propaganda team members of Shenyang Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College, Talien Thermodynamic Locomotive Research Institute and other units paid attention to correctly handling the two types of contradictions of different nature. They united over 95 percent of the cadres and the people and concentrated fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus leading to the emergence of the revolutionary scene of fighting in unity in all units.

The broad masses of workers' propaganda team members of Liaoning Province paid great attention to studying revolutionary theory and using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to occupy and transform various positions in the superstructure. In the current struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, they felt the more that "our struggle needs Marxism." They more assiduously applied the theory of revolution in guiding the battle and assiduously studied the revolutionary theory with a militant spirit.

Under the leadership of the municipal Party committee, the workers' propaganda teams of Tantung, Lüta and other places ran study classes for the workers' propaganda team members. They studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and a series of important directives from Chairman Mao on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They further realized the nature, target, tasks and future prospects of the socialist revolution and more consciously laid hold of the general orientation of the struggle.

In the course of struggle, the workers' propaganda team members stationed at Liaoning University always took the lead in study and criticism. Following the deepening of the struggle, the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members had a stronger desire for and were more conscious in the study of the theory of revolution.

In close conjunction with the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the workers' propaganda team members of Anshan Iron and Steel Coll[illegible], Liaoning Provincial Coal and Charcoal Research Institute, Lüta Peking Opera Troupe and other units seriously read Selected Works of Lenin, Selected Works of Marx and Engels and Chairman Mao's works.

The workers' propaganda team members of the Liaoning Provincial Coal and Charcoal Research Institute led the scientists and technicians in conducting study and discussion on the question of how to view the changes in class

relations in the period of socialism and of where is the bourgeoisie. Spurred by the workers' propaganda team, the scientists and technicians of this institute linked the history of the two-line struggle within the Party with the in-depth criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus further whipping up a wave of enthusiasm for mass study and mass criticism.

On the basis of their study of "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and other works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao last year, the workers' propaganda team members of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company College are presently studying further expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on classes, class contradictions and class struggle to deepen their understanding of the great significance of this struggle. They join the backbone theorists of this college in studying, analyzing and making mass criticism on problems encountered in the struggle. The backbone theorists have praised the workers' propaganda team for having fostered for them the good style of seriously studying the theory of revolution and grasping the weapon of criticism. In the practice of struggle, the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members of Liaoning Province have deeply felt that to forever occupy the various positions in the realm of the superstructure, the working class must constantly reform and improve itself in struggle. Only in this way can it accomplish the great mission endowed by history.

The two brilliant and wise resolutions of the Party Central Committee has considerably fired the revolutionary militant spirit of the broad masses of workers' propaganda team members of Liaoning Province. They are determined to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and display the revolutionary spirit, "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven, and seize turtles deep down in the five seas," and to lead the broad masses of criticizing in depth Teng Hsiao-p'ing and carry the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end, under the leadership of the Party committees at all levels.

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Peking University Deepens Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line can be deepened only by conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instructions concerning the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the struggle against the right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution. this was the conclusion reached by the party committee of peking university in a recent summing-up of its experience in criticizing teng hsiao-ping.

many party committee members of the university resisted the right deviationist wind last summer. this was because they "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism" that a great number of workers, peasants, soldiers, students and cadres could reject teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link".

a standing committee member of the party committee of peking university who joined revolution during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, said, "for 20 years and more, i did not know where to find the bourgeoisie. we're making socialist revolution, and yet don't recognize who the targets of the revolution are. because i slackened my vigilance of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines within the party, i could not join the revolutionary masses in fighting against the capitalist-roaders. on the contrary, i very nearly became a captive to the bourgeoisie. the truth is that if we are not clear about the theory, we become muddle-headed over the line. if we want to avoid being misled, we have to study hard."

he had not seriously studied marxism in the past so he carried out liu shao-chi's revisionist line. nor did he master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. during the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt, he recalled the errors he had committed in the past and what he had learned in the great cultural revolution. he conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and has greatly heightened his consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution.

while studying chairman mao's important directive on the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party", the faculty and students of the university reviewed the soul-stirring struggle carried out against liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping in the cultural revolution. combining the theses by marx, engels and lenin on their struggles against the opportunists,

they got a deeper understanding of the major developments chairman mao's instructions have made in marxism-leninism. they also studied how and why the capitalist-roaders are still going along the capitalist road.

from these studies, they derived the characteristics and the law governing the capitalist roaders' activities of staging a restoration and retrogression. the capitalist roaders pressed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line from above. in politics, they put forward a revisionist political programme antagonistic to the party's fundamental programme and basic line. in theory, they advocated the "theory of dying out of class struggle" and the reactionary theory of productive forces, dabbled in idealism and metaphysics, worshipped the doctrines of confucius and mencius and looked for worn-out weapons from the garbage heap of history to attack the proletariat. organizationally, they practised splitting tactics in a vain attempt to divide the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the revolutionary contingent. at the same time they recruited deserters and renegades and even rigged up a bourgeois headquarters. in their counter-revolutionary tactics and activities they resorted to waving red flags to oppose the red flag, intriguing and double-dealing. in order to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and stage a capitalist restoration, they tried to fabricate counter-revolutionary public opinion on the one hand, and on the other, schemed to put over counter-revolutionary measures to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism, even creating counter-revolutionary riots like the political incident at tienanmen square.

the faculty and students deepened their recognition of the class nature of teng hsiao-ping through making clear the characteristics and systematic activities of the capitalist-roaders.

the revolutionary teachers and students of the departments of philosophy, economics and international politics seriously studied chairman mao's important instruction: "lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois right. we ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: there are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work, and exchange of equal values."

by integrating this instruction with the study of other marxist-leninist works including the "critique of the gotha programme" and "the state and revolution", they analyzed the economic base, the class origin and the generation of the bourgeoisie within the party. bourgeois right is the breeding ground for the bourgeoisie within the party and provides the conditions for their existence. it is an important economic base for them to restore capitalism. the existence of the bourgeoisie and of

classes, class contradictions and class struggles are the class origins within the country for the practice of revisionism by the capitalist-roaders. the influence of imperialism and revisionism in the world and submission to the pressure of imperialism are the sources outside the country of the practice of revisionism by the capitalist-roaders.

the analysis of the economic base and class origin of the capitalist-roaders helped the faculty and students of the university recognize that as long as classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist, the influence of bourgeoisie and imperialism, revisionism and reaction in the world still exist and bourgeois right still exists, the capitalist-roaders will go on taking the capitalist road as an inevitable phenomenon in society and of history. though teng hsiao-ping collapsed, the bourgeoisie in the party still exists. the poisonous influence of his revisionist line has not yet been eliminated and the proletariat faces a long struggle against it.

the faculty and students relentlessly criticized teng hsiao-ping's efforts to expand and intensify bourgeois right, exposed his true comprador capitalist features, repudiated his counter-revolutionary crimes of strangling socialist new things and trying to reverse the verdicts and settle accounts with the cultural revolution.

in opposition to teng hsiao-ping, they consciously and resolutely restricted bourgeois right and narrowed the three major differences between town and county, worker and peasant and mental and physical labour from the high stand of opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. now the worker-peasant-soldier students have taken as their conscious aim to retain the qualities of ordinary labourers who are from the workers and peasants and never forget it.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Woman College Graduate Persists in Working in Countryside

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 25, 1976)

Lan chia-pi, a graduate from the horticultural department of the hsinan agricultural institute in szechwan province, has been working for 20 years in the vegetable growing area on the outskirts of the city of hsinhsiang, north of the yellow river. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, she has persisted in taking the road of integration with workers and peasants, made the poor and lower-middle peasants her teachers and constantly remoulded her ideology. she is an intellectual warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants for her contribution to the building of the new socialist countryside.

she was assigned to work at the agro-technique popularization station of hsinhsiang city in honan province after graduation from the institute. before the advent of the socialist upsurge in the countryside, the party organization sent her to work at the fengleli vegetable growing cooperative to give technical guidance on running the cooperative well.

the conditions at the coop at that time were harsh. moreover, since she had just come to north china, she had some difficulty in adapting herself to life in north china. also, her szechwan dialect could not be understood by the peasants. all in all she felt distressed. seeing that she had no appetite, the coop director liu chi-yun asked the peasants to make something good to tempt her to eat. the cadres and the peasants chatted with her and told her the history of the village. she learned that fengleli had formerly been a wilderness. the old peasants also told her about so-and-so, who had fled the famine and gone begging, and the story of so-and-so, whom the landlord forced to sell her children. these tales of the miseries suffered made her understand that the poor and lower-middle peasants were working hard despite fatigue and the many difficulties simply because they wanted to build socialism.

not long ago, she read the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside" for which chairman mao had written the preface and notes. in one of the notes, chairman mao pointed out: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." she studied this with great interest. chairman mao's instruction seemed to light up her road of advance like a beacon. she made up her mind to follow chairman mao's teaching and earnestly

take the road of integration with the workers and peasants so as to make an unstinting contribution to socialism.

one day, while taking the soil temperature in the cucumber plot she was surprised to find that the noon temperature was over 30 degrees above zero centigrade. she went hastily to find party branch secretary liu chi-yun and told him that according to books on the subject an opening must be made to let the wind in. with a broad grin, liu chi-yun said to her: "don't be afraid. the cucumber won't go bad. but you can make an opening in a furrow to let in the air." 50-year-old liu chi-yun, who had been growing cucumber for many years, knew very well the idiosyncrasies of cucumber plants. use of her method delayed the ripening of the cucumbers for ten days. this fact made her understand that "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." the poor and lower-middle peasants have accumulated abundant experience in the three great revolutionary movements, namely class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments. she was glad to make the poor and lower-middle peasants her teachers and learned from them how to use farm tools, how to sow the seeds, cultivate seedlings, and how to do pruning and topping. as she worked alongside them, her ideology and feelings underwent a great change and her book learning was gradually combined with practice in production to become useful knowledge.

in 1958, the poor and lower-middle peasants set up a three-in-one experimental group of leading cadres, technical personnel and veteran peasants. then they set up an experimental farm and introduced 160 species of vegetables, of which 20 good strains were sown to large areas in the suburbs of hsinhsiang city. they doubled the output of tomatoes and increased two crops of celery to four crops a year and five crops of cucumber to eight crops.

veteran secretary liu chi-yun, a capable vegetable grower, was often invited by the nearby production teams and the biological department of the hsinhsiang teachers college to relate his experience. tan chia-pi helped him sum up his rich experience accumulated in several decades and generalized them in a scientific way. she spread scientific knowledge while working in the fields or lecturing in the evening school. during her lectures, she invariably asked the peasants to tell their experience and then explained their practice in generalized scientific terms. this lively teaching method which combined theory with practice drew the masses and sometimes more than two to three hundred people attended. last year, under the leadership of the party, fengleli set up a peasant amateur college for which tan chia-pi and other comrades arranged the curriculum. she is now at once a student of the peasants

and their teacher. these activities have helped the technical contingent of fengleli to steadily develop and has vigorously promoted vegetable production.

maturing in the revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production, lan chia-pi was admitted into the communist party in 1973 and was elected member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the suburbs of the city. she was excited and recognized that this was the trust placed in her by the party and people as well as an inspiration and encouragement and felt she was beginning to shoulder a heavier load for the revolution.

after assuming leadership, she has never ceased to remould her world outlook and persists in taking part in productive labour together with the masses and sharing their weal and woe.

the long common struggle has closely linked her with the commune members. the cadres and commune members of fengleli affectionately call her "old lan", and regard her as their own cadre and commune member.

REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL & HEALTH WORK

China's Revolution in Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

china's revolution in medical and health work, touched off by chairman mao's brilliant directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", has put an end to the shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside caused by the revisionist line before the great cultural revolution. for the first time in history, the problem of medical care for the country's 600 million peasants is being basically solved.

this great change in china's medical history has been brought about in the ten years of the cultural revolution.

now, china's vast rural areas are covered by a medical care network which includes the county hospitals, commune hospitals and cooperative medical stations at production brigades. now half of the hospital beds in the country are in the rural medical network which is serviced by six million medical personnel

including part-time barefoot doctors and public health workers. this works out at an average of eight to nine medical personnel per one thousand of rural population. before the cultural revolution 90 percent of the communes had no hospitals and the peasants had little access to regular medical care.

now, the major part of manpower and material resources and funds coming from the country's health departments go to the rural areas. half of the medical college graduates are assigned to the countryside and over 1,100,000 urban medical workers in mobile medical teams have gone to the countryside where over one hundred thousand trained medical workers have settled down. over 60 percent of the government funds for medical and health work are spent in rural areas. before the cultural revolution, two thirds of such funds were spent in cities, the total number of beds in rural hospitals was negligible and doctors, medicine and medical apparatus were scarce.

now, the emphasis in medical teaching and research is also on rural needs, training medical personnel for countryside work and research on curing and preventing the common, recurrent, infectious and endemic diseases there. a mass movement to combine chinese and western medicine is underway, scoring many fruitful results. before the cultural revolution most of the doctors trained at medical colleges stayed in the cities after graduation and most medical research was concentrated on complicated rare and difficult cases to the neglect of the needs of the labouring people, the objective being personal fame and wealth.

comparing the times before and after the cultural revolution the epoch-making significance of the revolution in medical and health work becomes clear. the emergence of barefoot doctors and the cooperative medical system, which contributed greatly to the change in rural medical care, broke the monopoly imposed by the exploiting classes on medical and health work for thousands of years. it has enabled the chinese labouring people to take power in the field of medicine and to exercise proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in this field. the speedy development of the cooperative medical system and a corps of barefoot doctors has helped towards reducing the differences between town and country, mental and manual labour and workers and peasants. putting the country's medical and health work at the services of the workers, peasants and soldiers has also been a step forward in restricing bourgeois right.

how was this revolution in medical and health work brought about?

after liberation, there was profound antagonism and sharp struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary

line and the revisionist line in the country's medical field. whom should medical and health work serve? this was the crux of the issue.

"this question 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle," chairman mao has pointed out. the peasants comprise the majority of china's 800 million population. chairman mao instructed the medical and health workers to serve the broad masses of labouring people, especially those in the rural areas.

however, before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi, teng hsiao-ping and their like stubbornly pursued a revisionist line in the medical field of serving the few and opposed chairman mao's proletarian line of serving the majority. under their influence, medical and health departments concentrated their work in the cities and neglected the countryside. a small number of "urban overlords", especially the party capitalist-roaders, when ill were housed in luxurious sanatoria with the best of medical care and installations at their disposal and there was even a special "health protection system" set up for them. in this way, the gap between rural and urban medical conditions was widened and in the field of medicine the bourgeoisie actually exercised dictatorship over the proletariat.

on june 26, 1965, chairman mao severely criticized the old ministry of public health, which was following liu shao-chi's revisionist line, and penetratingly pointed out that it was not a ministry for the people but a "ministry of health for urban overlords". chairman mao's directive to put the stress on the rural areas sounded the bugle call for a great proletarian revolution in the medical field.

the cultural revolution which started ten years ago has further promoted the revolution in medicine. hundreds of millions of people repudiated the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping in medical and health work and recovered the power they had usurped. the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have taken part in struggle-criticism-transformation of the various medical set-ups and by relying on the forces of the collective themselves took over the runningof the medical and health work, thus bringing the revolution in this field to a new high tide.

in the past ten years, government health departments have devoted themselves to setting up a three-level medical network covering the counties, communes and brigades. the county hospitals have gradually become general hospitals that can tackle both common and difficult cases. now the several ten thousand people's communes in the country have their own hospitals and patients can

be treated near-home. with over half of the country's professional medical personnel at present working in the countryside, the development and improvement of the hospitals at county and commune levels have transformed the medical and health work there.

in 1968 chairman mao approved the reports, which were later published, on barefoot doctors in chiangchen commune, chuansha county, shanghai and on the cooperative medical system in leyuan commune, changyang county, hupeh province. chairman mao's comments on these reports spurred the peasants' enthusiasm to set up and run the medical and health work themselves. they have established mutual-help cooperative medical systems in 85 percent of the people's communes and production brigades. medical expenses are covered through small individual contributions in the form of an annual fee. when the collective medical fund is not sufficient to cover running costs the commune provides an allocation from its public welfare fund. the expenses for those who go to higher level hospitals for treatment of serious cases are partly or wholly covered by the production brigade.

in the countryside, barefoot doctors are trained from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. there are now 1,500,000 barefoot doctors and 3,000,000 spare-time public health workers throughout the country. the barefoot doctors, also called "farmhand" doctors, work in the fields for an average of 100 days a year, some doing as much as 200 days a year and are paid at the year-end distribution. they do prevention work, treat patients at home and in the fields, stage mass patriotic health and sanitation movements, publicize knowledge on hygiene and family planning, maternal and child care and shoulder over-all responsibility for medical and health work in the countryside. in many places, they also give regular health examinations and compile health records to enable them to systematize their work of preventing and curing diseases.

the new cooperative medical system and millions of barefoot doctors, new socialist things created by the masses during the revolution in medical and health work, have brought about tremendous changes in medical and health work in china's rural areas within a very short time.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors' Training Schools Set Up in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 24, 1976)

the more than 100 counties in honan province, central china, all have their own special medical schools for training barefoot doctors. these schools enroll students from among the barefoot doctors in the production brigades under people's communes and, in accordance with the principle of "coming from and going back to production brigades", the graduates go back to their own brigades after one year of study.

over the past three years, some 75,000 barefoot doctors have graduated or will soon graduate from these schools.

in all, there are 135,000 barefoot doctors in the province of honan at present, averaging two to three per production brigade. they have become the main force in the prevention and treatment of diseases in the vast countryside.

the barefoot doctors are one of the new socialist things which have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are medical personnel trained from among members of rural people's communes and are not divorced from farm work. besides treating diseases, they are in charge of disseminating medical knowledge to improve environmental hygiene. most of the barefoot doctors are young people recommended by commune members, who practise voluntarily and in the spirit of whole-heartedly serving the people.

the barefoot doctors' training schools in fact give first place to the remoulding of the students' ideology and strive to train the students as peasant-doctors with high socialist consciousness. the students spend one-third of their time while at school on doing physical labour. they learn medical skills by linking study with practice. the schools have compiled special textbooks on the treatment of common and recurrent countryside diseases with both western and traditional chinese medicines. they also train the students in the use of medicinal herbs and medical prescriptions collected from the local peasants.

the schools place great importance on practice in their teaching methods. after learning basic clinical knowledge, the students do half a month's practice courses in the villages and then go back to their classrooms to study clinical diseases. they go again to the villages for one month and return to complete the whole curriculum. this is followed again by practical courses taken in

production brigades. while working in the villages, the students eat, live, work in the fields and give medical treatment alongside the local barefoot doctors.

after graduating, the barefoot doctors go on participating in productive labour. they are praised by the masses as "our dear ones who are never divorced from labour and the masses". they are able to treat common and recurrent illnesses and can apply acupuncture therapy as well as both western and traditional chinese medicines. they can perform minor surgical operations and some relatively complicated abdomenal operations. the role they play in curing and preventing diseases in the countryside is of tremendous importance.

when yang yung-shan, leader of a production team in huangchuan county of the province, suffered from tubercular pleurisy, barefoot doctor yang mao-tung correctly diagnosed his complaint and treated his patient with a combination of traditional chinese and western medicines. after one month of meticulous care, yang yung-shan recovered.

to eliminate filariasis in their locality, the barefoot doctors in suiping county gave general blood check-ups among the hundreds of thousands of people of the county. as the worms are active in the blood stream at night, they started examining people at ten o'clock every evening ignoring their own fatigue. after three years of patient work among all the people, they succeeded in the main in the filariasis in the county.

Women Barefoot Doctors in Mountainous County Promote Maternity and Child Hygiene

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 25, 1976)

fiftytwo percent of the total number of barefoot doctors in chienou county, fukien province are women. the 416 women barefoot doctors helped by 1,800 part-time women health workers, are doing much to improve the health of the women and children of this county.

chienou county which has a population of 340,000, is situated in the wuyi mountain area some 1000 metres above sea-level in northern fukien province. before liberation the county's 1,096 villages scarcely knew what medical care was and diseases were rampant.

after liberation most of the people's communes established their own clinics and conditions improved somewhat,

but liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health and medicine stressed services to the urban population and the rural areas were still neglected. production brigades and villages were scores of kilometres away from the commune hospitals, making it very hard for the commune members to get medical care.

with the advent of the cultural revolution there emerged socialist new things such as the cooperative medical system and the barefoot doctors, providing medical care at a minimum of expense to the poor and lower-middle peasants. a cooperative medical centre was set up in chienou county in 1970 and the first batch of barefoot doctors were trained. the poor and lower-middle peasants selected educated young women who had settled down in the countryside or girls of their own communes with a high level of political consciousness and love for collective labour, to be sent for study and training in the county or commune hospitals. by now, every one of the county's 193 brigades has at least one woman barefoot doctor and everyone of the 1,096 natural villages has a part-time woman health worker. every commune member hands in one to two yuan per annum as fees for the cooperative medical system and gets free medical care all year round.

lin jung-ying, an educated girl who settled down in huangkang brigade, nanya commune was recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to study medicine. after becoming a barefoot doctor as well as working in the fields, she walks her rounds of 11 villages and is at the beck and call of the commune members at all times. once, after delivering a still-born baby she brought it around after an hour of mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration. she is much praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants who called her "our own girl doctor" and is cited as outstanding worker in medical circles.

special attention has been given to training women barefoot doctors in this county. apart from 36 short-term training classes held for 500 men and women barefoot doctors, the county has since 1972 sponsored three sessions specially for women trainees. the 95 participants were given training in maternity and child care, child delivery and birth control measures in addition to ordinary medical training.

the growth in the number of women barefoot doctors in this county has contributed greatly to family planning and to the health of women and children in the rural areas. in 1975, the population growth rate was 13.3 per thousand less than 1969. with improved health, the women in the county are devoting more energy and time to the collective work.

EARTHQUAKES

Chinese People Help in Earthquake Prediction

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 24,1976)

the two strong earthquakes that recently hit in succession the lungling-luhsi area in yunnan province on china's southwestern frontier had been forecast by chinese seismological departments. under the unified leadership of the yunnan provincial committee of the chinese communist party, the departments concerned took precautionary measures which greatly reduced casualties and losses.

people of lungling county had contributed to the observations which made possible the prediction of these strong earthquakes on the eve of their occurrence.

the two earthquakes, one of magnitude 7.5 and the other of magnitude 7.6, occurred at 20:23 hours and 22:00 hours on may 29. this was soon after personnel in the seismological office in lungling county, the epicenter, had concluded that a strong quake was imminent in the county. this forecast was based on earlier prediction by the national and kunming seismological bureaus and the unusual fluctuation observed in the telluric current, on geomagnetic observations, local ground tilt, anomaly of radon content in water and macro-seismic phenomena that preceded the quake and two tremors. the latter data was collected at earthquake prediction points all staffed by amateurs. the leading party and government organs of lungling county at once posted earthquake warnings and took resolute measures.

the warnings came eight minutes before the first shock. within these minutes, under the unified command of the lungling party committee, tens of thousands of people moved to safe areas. the county seat immediately cut off electric power to prevent fires. meanwhile the communes also received a telephone message warning them: "quick, be ready excl. stay outdoors tonight." wang shih-fang, deputy secretary of the party committee of the hsiangta commune in the county, fired three warning shots. hearing the agreed signal, the commune peasants at once evacuated their houses. among the population of over 3,000 in the hsiangta commune, two people died, an old peasant and a child, and one person was severely injured.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the party organizations at various levels had taken precautionary measures which greatly reduced casualties and losses. for the first time in local history, lungling county won a victory in the struggle to offset the effects of an earthquake.

after the quake help and relief supplies arrived in a continuous stream from peking as well as many provinces and cities and other places in yunnan province to help the people in the quake-stricken area counteract the effects of the earthquake and rebuild their homes. now, the injured have received treatment and the houses are being rebuilt. temporary mobile stores have been set up in all villages and towns. from temporary school buildings come the sound of children's voices reading their lessons aloud. vast tracts of newly planted rice seedlings have replaced the damage in the fields. an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and purposefulness prevails everywhere.

but, in old china, in tali in western yunnan on march 16, 1925, more than 3,600 people died and countless people were injured in a magnitude 7 earthquake. conflagration which broke out after the quake lasted several days. peasants were forced to roam the country begging. this miserable scene was usual after an earthquake in the old days and is in striking contrast to the quake-afflicted area in western yunnan in today's china. a common opinion was expressed by people of tai, chingpo, lisu, penglung and han nationalities who inhabit this area: "thanks to chairman mao's revolutionary line, millions of us emancipated people are masters of our own destinies. we are no longer slaves of nature, but are determined to conquer nature and make it serve us."

yunnan is known as an earthquake-prone area. in the last six years strong quakes hit its southern, northeastern and southwestern parts three times. in addition, minor earthquakes of less than magnitude 5 are frequent. according to historical records, 340 earthquakes with an intensity of six degrees and upwards occurred from a.d. 886 to the end of last year. among these were four earthquakes with an intensity greater than 10 degrees. in the past, the ruling classes did nothing to advance earthquake observation and prediction. on the eve of liberation there was neither a seismological observatory nor one seismological worker in the whole of yunnan province.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao, amateur earthquake observation and prediction and scientific research in this field have been carried out throughout the province under the leadership of the party organizations and government at various levels and in collaboration with professional seismologists.

representatives of the province's 600 worker-peasant-soldier amateur earthquake observation and prediction groups exchanged experience with professional seismologists at a conference held to this purpose in kunming this february. scientific and technical personnel and representatives from the seismological observatories of 23

countries attended the conference as observers. the 600-odd amateur earthquake observation and prediction groups are composed of 8,600 parttime workers who receive no extra pay from the state or the collective for this work. they have set up 3,400 earthquake observation posts which are spread over the province's 390,000 square kilometres of land, averaging one post every 100-odd square kilometres. this contingent of amateur seismologists have worked side by side with their professional counterparts. in the last few years, they have observed together and forecast a number of destructive earthquakes of at least magnitude 5. under the unified leadership of the party committee, the province has taken precautionary measures to help reduce the losses in human life and property.

now, in yunnan province, from the cities to the villages and from mountains to ravines, each of the 22 nationalities has its own group of amateur seismologists. they work in cooperation with the professionals and know to varying degrees how to use electricity, magnetism, changes in the earth surface, seismic observation, stress, gravity, meteorology, astronomy, geology, statistics, detected changes in water composition and underground water levels and other observations for seismological research.

TIBET

New Coal Mine Built in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 24, 1976)

a coal mine -- the first one on the ari plateau in the tibet autonomous region -- was put into operation on may 10, thanks to the efforts of workers, cadres and technicians of han and tibetan nationalities.

the completion of the minsar coal mine has helped end the situation on the ari plateau, 5,000 metres above sea level, in which it was thought no coal existed and has brought about the development of local industries, agriculture and animal husbandry.

as an outpost in southwest china, development in the vast area of the ari plateau was in the past handicapped by the lack of fuel. local herdsmen used to burn cattle dung, but this was far from meeting the needs of anything but the minimum domestic needs and could not promote industry and farm production.

under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at various levels in the ari area responded to chairman mao's call to "develop the mining industry" and led the local people of various nationalities to search out and locate coal resources. on the basis of information provided by the local masses, geologists made a survey of gangdise mountain on the plateau and discovered coal seams at the foothills of the mountain. the construction of the coal mine was started in 1973.

the builders assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticized the revisionist line. this further stimulated their enthusiasm for socialism to build the coal mine under difficult natural conditions. after four years' hard work, the coal mine was completed in the excellent situation of the anti-right deviationist struggle this year. many former shepherds have gone into mining work to become the first generation of miners in the area. the mine's output has been mounting steadily since it was put into operation.

TAIWAN

All-China Sports Federation Sets Up Taiwan Provincial Sports Liaison Office in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

the all-china sports federation has recently set up a taiwan provincial sports liaison office in peking to strengthen ties with sports workers of taiwan province and those among taiwan compatriots residing overseas and enhance unity between sports workers of taiwan province and those of other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country.

director of the liaison office is tsai hsiao, who was leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation to the third national games last year.

a leading member of the liaison office said: the establishment of the taiwan provincial sports liaison office indicates once again the loving concern our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee show for the taiwan compatriots. we will take class struggle as the key link, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line, do our work well and strive for the liberation of taiwan and the re-unification of our motherland.

he also said: sports organizers and teams and individual sportsmen of taiwan province or those among taiwan compatriots residing overseas are welcome to contact the liaison office, visit the motherland or play friendly matches with sports teams of fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

it is the hope of the liaison office that sports organizers and sportsmen of taiwan province origin now residing on china's mainland will, under the leadership of the local party committees and revolutionary committees, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, energetically engage in sports activities, build up their health, and play their part in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, building the socialist motherland and working for the liberation of taiwan and the re-unification of the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Representatives of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leave Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

chu chai and feng chih-sheng, representatives of the academy of sciences of china, left peking by air this morning to attend the albanian national congress of ethnology and pay a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the academy of sciences of albania.

they were seen off at the airport by liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences of the academy.

present was niko mitrushi, first secretary of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser and Other Australian Guests Visit Urumchi in Multi-National Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 25, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser, mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests arrived in urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, by special plane from taiyuan at noon today in the company of chinese foreign trade minister li chiang.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by saifudin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and vice-chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee ismayil aymat, sung chih-ho, ho lin-chao, hu liang-tsai and yang li-yeh, leading members of the regional and urumchi city revolutionary committees, and 2,000 local people of various nationalities.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and australia prevailed today in urumchi on the chinese border. the airport flew the national flags of australia and china. the special plane landed at the airport at a little past 12:00 hours. as prime minister and mrs. fraser alighted from the plane, saifudin and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. youngsters of the uighur, kazakh and other nationalities in colourful national costumes played their traditional musical instruments and performed national dances.

the distinguished australian guests toured sinkiang's famous tienchih lake scenic spot in the afternoon and paid visit to kazakh herdsmen at their homes and were given a treat of home-made milk products, cream tea and mutton. the hosts and guests had cordial conversations. prime minister fraser said to his host: "this has been an unforgettable visit. thank you for your hospitality."

the regional revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished visitors.

upon their departure from taiyuan this morning, the australian guests were seen off by wang chien, chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, huang chih-kang, chairman of the taiyuan city revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the provincial and city revolutionary committees.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Australian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and gave a banquet here today for a parliament members delegation of the labour party from queensland, australia, led by thomas james burns.

present at the banquet were lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

the australian guests arrived in peking today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin received chinese ambassador ku hsiao-po at the republic palace yesterday, according to a report from cotonou.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Daily Necessities Exhibition Delegation Leaves London for Home

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 23, 1976)

the chinese daily necessities exhibition delegation headed by kao tso-chieh left here today by air for home after the conclusion of the exhibition in britain.

exhibitions were held by the delegation in london, glasgow and birmingham from march 9 to june 5 to the welcome of a million visitors. princess margaret, younger sister of queen elizabeth ii; mrs. margaret thatcher, british conservative party leader; edward heath, former prime minister; government officials and personages of various circles visited the exhibition.

chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a reception on june 16 on the conclusion of the chinese exhibition. british government officials, friends from industrial, commercial and cultural circles were present.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Burundi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1976)

the kwangtung men's basketball team of china left bujumbura for mozambique yesterday after a seven-day friendly visit to burundi, according to a report from that city.

during its stay in burundi, the chinese team played four matches with burundi players. among the spectators were edouard nzambimana, burundi minister of public works, transport and equipment, leonard nduwayo, attorney general of the republic, colonel jean bagaza, first deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces, and other high-ranking officers and officials.

chen feng, chinese ambassador to burundi gave a reception for the chinese team on june 21. melchior bwakira, burundi minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and others were present on the occasion.

a reception was given by the national secretary of basketball of the federation of sports of burundi on june 18 in honour of the chinese team and another was given by septime bizimana, governor of gitega province on june 22. on both occasions, the hosts and guests made warm and friendly speeches and toasted the continued development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Egyptian Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a warm and friendly talk here this afternoon with the egyptian press delegation led by abdel moneim el sawy, board chairman of the el tahrir publishing and printing house, board chairman of "al-gomhouriya" and chairman of the egyptian press syndicate.

at the meeting, comrade yao wen-yuan said to the friends from the egyptian press circles: in line with their great leader chairman mao's teaching, the chinese

people firmly support the people of egypt and other arab countries in their just struggle against the superpowers' hegemonism and zionism. he hoped that the friends would use their pen to make contributions to the african and arab people's cause of independence, liberation and unity.

delegation leader abdel moneim el sawy said: the egyptian people appreciate the correct stand the chinese government and people have taken in supporting the arab cause and attach importance to the further development of their friendship with the chinese people.

medhat tewfik, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy here, was present at the meeting.

present were lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Middle School Students' Sports Delegation Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 25, 1976)

the chinese middle school students' sports delegation left here for home today after returning here from orleans on june 23.

it was seen off at the airport by yu meng-hsin, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

the chinese delegation made up of gymnasts, swimmers and athletes arrived in paris on june 16 to take part in the 1976 international middle school students' games in orleans. in protest against the crude interference in the affairs of international middle school students' sports and the despicable act of hostility toward china by the international amateur swimming federation (f.i.n.a.), the delegation announced its withdrawal from the games. although the young chinese sportsmen could not participate in the games, they established deep friendship with orleans citizens and teenage sportsmen and enhanced friendship with sportsmen from other countries during their brief stay in orleans city.

on the afternoon of june 23, the chinese sportsmen had a happy get-together with teachers and students of the saint jean de braye college of technical education where they stayed. superb cultural and sports performances were given by chinese and french youths. the chinese sportsmen did sightseeing in orleans city in the company of the principal of the french college.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Guinean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this morning with sekou yansane, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of guinea to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new guinean ambassador to china arrived in peking on june 21.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Socialist Party Dietmen's Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming a japanese socialist party dietmen's delegation led by saburo eda, vice-chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. speaking at the banquet, liao cheng-chih said: "tomomi narita, chairman of the japanese socialist party, last year personally led a delegation to china for a visit, and issued a joint statement of great significance with the china-japan friendship association.

"many friends in the japanese socialist party led by chairman narita have inherited and carried forward the 'asanuma spirit', opposing the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, and making new contributions to the promotion and consolidation of the fighting friendship between the people of china and japan.

"development in the past year has vindicated more and more clearly the correctness of the advocacy in the joint statement of the china-japan friendship association and the japanese socialist party of may last year that it is necessary to oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers.

"it is entirely wrong and absurd to censure, undermine and oppose the joint statement. the joint statement has become a new basis on which we develop relations of friendly co-operation with the japanese socialist party. we are willing to make joint efforts with our friends in the japanese socialist party to safeguard and consolidate this sound basis," liao cheng-chih said.

he pointed out that "both china and japan are confronted with the menace from the superpower in the north. the chinese people resolutely support the japanese people in their patriotic and just struggle for recovering the northern territory and upholding state sovereignty and territorial integrity."

in his speech, vice-chairman eda said: "our friendly exchanges with chinese friends started earlier than any other political party in japan. the joint statement signed by president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chang hsi-jo and chairman inejiro asanuma in 1959 and the joint statement signed by liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and chairman tomomi narita in 1975 have, in particular, strengthed the friendly relations between china and the japanese socialist party.

"the two joint statements were both formally approved at the japanese socialist party's congresses and have become the basis of the friendship and unity of our party with china. it goes without saying that this is the primary consideration of our visit to china," vice-chairman eda added.

"peace in many parts of the world is threatened today due to hegemonism of the two superpowers. this is much to be regretted. viewed from the present international situation, the role of china-japan joint opposition to hegemonism is becoming more and more instrumental. we hope our current visit will contribute to this effort," he concluded.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

Former CPV Heroic Unit Commemorates Korean Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

following are excerpts from an article in the "people's daily" today written by a heroic unit of the former chinese people's volunteers entitled "chinese, korean people fight in unity and advance together":

today is the 26th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war. we are beside ourselves with joy as the arrival of this festival of militant unity carries our memory back to the days when we fought shoulder to shoulder with the heroic korean army and people during the korean war.

twenty three years have passed since the armistice, but the beautiful land of korea remains divided. facts prove that u.s. aggression and intervention is the biggest obstacle to the realization of independent and peaceful reunification by the korean people. the united states must dissolve the "u.n. forces command" and withdraw all its troops from korea in accordance with the relevant resolution adopted at the 30th session of the united nations general assembly. the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea must be settled by the korean people themselves without outside interference. the chinese people resolutely support the korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are convinced that under the brilliant leadership of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the workers' party of korea, the beautiful 3,000-li land will certainly be reunified and that the compatriots of the north and south will certainly come together again.

today the democratic people's republic of korea stands erect in the east of the world as a prosperous and strong socialist state. we are very proud to have such resolute comrades-in-arms as the heroic korean people and people's army. we deeply believe that the long-tested friendship between the chinese and korean peoples, cemented with blood in fighting against the common enemies, is unbreakable. in the future, the chinese people will, as always, follow the instructions of our great leader chairman mao and forever fight in unity and advance together with the fraternal korean people.

Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Chang Chun-chiao Meet Leading Comrades and Principal Artistes of Korean People's Army Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1976)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, and chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the leading comrades and principal artistes of the korean people's army ensemble.

the leading comrades and artistes of the ensemble present at the meeting were leader kim ung do, first deputy leader kim sung do, political deputy leader kim chang kuy, art deputy leader song wan su, conductor li si hyen, one of the leading actresses zi yeng bog and people's actor choi chang lim.

ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk and military attache of the korean embassy here sr. col. kim bo yun were present at the meeting.

present were yang cheng-wu and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, liang pi-yeh and tien wei-hsin, deputy directors of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Nigerian Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of a nigerian youth delegation led by major-general olufemi olutoye, commissioner for social development, youth and sports of the federal republic of nigeria.

a. awopetu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy here, was among the guests at the banquet.

present were lu chin-tung, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, yang chi, vice-president of the host association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chia hsueh-chien and li chin-hua.

the atmosphere was warm and friendly at the banquet. in their toasts wang ping-nan and major-general olufemi olutoye expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit would enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday evening for a visit to china upon invitation.

Chinese Sports Minister Meets Nigerian Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the nigerian youth delegation led by major-general olufemi olutoye, commissioner for social development, youth and sports of the federal republic of nigeria.

present on the occasion was a. awopetu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Chemical Industry Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

the romanian chemical industry delegation led by mihail florescu, minister of chemical industry, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng and deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry hsi chao-ming.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, was present.

during its stay in china, the romanian chemical industry delegation toured peking, shanghai, wuhsi and nanking and visited places of historical interest there. it was accorded a warm welcome everywhere.

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

a chinese friendship visiting group left peking by air today for a visit to romania.

leader of the group is jen ming-tao, standing committee member of the szechwan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee. deputy leaders are li kang, deputy director of the foreign affairs office of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, and yang chia-hua, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the szechwan no. 1 cotton mill.

the group was seen off at the airport by li chuan-chung, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Seychelles Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Government Representative

(NCNA-English Victoria, Jun. 23, 1976)

prime minister of the internal self-government of seychelles james mancham gave a dinner on june 20 in honour of yang shou-cheng, representative of the chinese government and chinese ambassador to ethiopia, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

yang shou-cheng has come here to take part in the independence ceremony of seychelles to be held on june 28 at the invitation of the seychelles government.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Tsars' Military Exercises

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

the kremlin has been raising an increasingly bigger fanfare about "detente" and "disarmament" since early this year with a view to maintaining a false sense of security in europe.

soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev flatly denied at "the 25th party congress" the soviet threat as the west asserted, swearing that "the soviet union has not the slightest intention of attacking anyone. the soviet union does not need war." the kremlin propaganda organs also repeatedly declared at the top of their voice that the soviet union not only has no "intention of aggression" but is a vanguard in "striving to supplement political detente with military detente."

nevertheless, a series of measures taken by the soviet revisionists for feverish arms expansion and war preparations including the recent two military exercises -- the "caucasus" exercise last january and the "north" exercise this month -- show that the high-sounding words of the soviet revisionists are merely deceitful rubbish.

the above-mentioned military exercises officially announced by the soviet revisionists this year are a component part of the new tsars' arms expansion and war

preparations, a continuation of the show of force and war preparations they have long been carrying on.

to pursue their policy of aggression and expansion, the soviet social-imperialists have, in the past decade and more, stepped up war preparations and attached great importance to the training of their troops according to the requirement of an actual combat. since its accession to power, the brezhnev clique has changed khrushchov's principle of preparing a nuclear war as the main requirement in troops training. it emphasizes now the necessity for the soviet army to master the "combat technique" in fighting a nuclear war or purely a conventional war. thus, military exercises take place more frequently.

according to incomplete statistics, in the six years from 1969 to 1974, the soviet union conducted more than 90 military exercises on a group - army or even larger scale. most of these manoeuvres were held in europe, strategically a key point in the soviet-u.s. rivalry. with nato troops as the hypothetical "enemy", these exercises were mainly carried out in the border areas of east germany, poland and czechoslovakia from where the soviet union and the whole warsaw pact bloc could launch attacks on the west starting from central europe.

in the past few years, as the soviet revisionists intensified their infiltration and expansion in the southern and northern flanks of europe, the soviet union and some other warsaw pact member states have increased their military exercises in northern and southern europe. at the same time, they have held more and more larger-scale naval exercises in all seas around europe.

an outstanding characteristic of the soviet military exercises on the continent of europe is that most are offensive rather than defensive ones and are troops exercises. this kind of exercises takes attack as the key link and stresses surprise attacks and attacks in depth.

for example, "the dnieper river operations" held by the soviet army in august, 1967, and the "shield 72" joint exercise held by the soviet army and troops of some other warsaw pact member states in czechoslovakia in september, 1972, were carried out in accordance with the requirement for an offensive attack. the "shield 72" was one of the biggest exercises in the history of the warsaw pact, with more than 110,000 troops participating in it.

in the period from october of 1972 to last year, the soviet union held dozens of military exercises in east germany on different scales with an aim of launching attacks on west germany. it was reported that in the

spring of last year, a "large-scale secret exercise" was held in east germany under the command of the warsaw pact commander-in-chief i.i. yakubovsky, and the goal of the exercise was to concentrate troops between east germany's cottbus and dresden for a fast attack on west germany.

the spearhead of the soviet military exercises in northern and southern europe is also very clear. as revealed by the west, taking advantage of the disturbing situation in the east mediterranean and southern europe to expand their influence in southern europe, the soviet union and some other member states of the warsaw pact under the direction of the kremlin, massed large numbers of troops in hungary and held a series of military exercises in southern hungary in the spring of last year. the intention was obviously to exert pressure on some of the balkan countries. a recent "north" exercise held in an area north of leningrad, as far as the terrain and content are concerned, was marked with a sinister design against the northern european countries. yet, brezhnev and ilk declared that "the soviet union has not the slightest intention of attacking anyone" and has no "intention of aggression" against western europe. if so, then what explanation can the soviet social-imperialists give about these offensive exercises?

the soviet revisionists have tried time and again to justify themselves by denying the existence of "soviet threat". however, this "threat" has been proved to be true by the soviet military exercises on the continent of europe and in the coastal waters around it as well. in the seas off northern europe, the soviet union has for years carried out an average of two naval exercises annually.

since the beginning of the 60's, the soviet union's northern fleet has extended its exercise areas from the barents sea to the greenland, iceland and the faroe islands and is stretching out deep into the atlantic ocean. in the baltic sea, its fleet conducted frequent exercises with a hypothetical target of capturing its outlets.

to control the strategic waterways around europe, the soviet union held in april last year a global naval exercise, which had no precedent in scale in the history of the soviet navy. this exercise took the sea areas off northern and southern europe and that part of the atlantic ocean close to western europe as its focus. the main target was to cut from all directions the routes linking the united states and europe, and leading from the northern and southern flanks of europe to the atlantic. it is a plain fact that the soviet union is threatening others but it alleges that there is no such "threat". the new tsars are worthy of being called "experts" in spreading lies and sophistry.

facts have proved that the contention between the two superpowers for world domination is the root cause of intranquility in europe and they are the sources of new wars, while the principal danger comes from the soviet social-imperialists who are the most zealous in singing the "peace psalms" but the most frantic in arms expansion and war preparations. the military exercises conducted by the soviet revisionists are seen as nothing but acts of brewing a new war.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Study Group of Academia Sinica Leaves for Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

a five-member insecticide and toxicology study group of the academia sinica led by liu meng-ying left here today for a study tour of the federal republic of germany.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Eighth Round of Talks on Tanzania-Zambia Railway

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1976)

a chinese government delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, with su chieh, vice-minister of railways, as deputy leader, left peking for zambia by air today to attend the eighth round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway between the governments of china, tanzania and zambia.

seeing it off at the airport were ma wen-po, chinese vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, kuo lu, vice-minister of railways, and leading members of departments concerned.

tanzanian ambassador to china job m. lusinde and zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye left here aboard the same plane.

present at the airport were also diplomatic officials of the zambian and tanzanian embassies in peking.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

State of Comoros Defines Territorial Waters,
Exclusive Economic Zone

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Jun. 25, 1976)

the presidency of the state of comoros in a communique published in moroni yesterday announced that the state has confirmed the limits of its territorial waters to be 12 miles and its exclusive economic zone 200 nautical miles, according to a report from moroni.

the communique says that the comoros "as a fully independent and sovereign state will actively participate in the establishment of a new world economic order."

it adds that the decision made by the state of comoros is in conformity with the demands of the third world.

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SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Learn from Lu Hsün and Foster New Things for the Revolution

by

Chou Chien-jen (周建人)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 18, 1976)

How to deal with new things has always been a major problem of Marxism in its struggle with revisionism.

Around summer last year, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and one of the spearheads was directed at the socialist new things. In the face of this life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a review of the battle scene on how Lu Hsün fostered new things for the revolution to learn from his valuable experience in waging resolute struggle against restorationist forces of all descriptions will be of help to us in launching in depth the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

"The Hope Is Right on This Side"

Hopes carry a strong class nature ever since there have been classes. Different classes have different hopes. Things urgently wanted by the laboring people are without exception violently opposed by the exploiting classes.

As early as in 1933, Lu Hsün wrote an article entitled "Hearing the Reading of A Dream." The "dream" here in fact means "hope." Under the domination of the Kuomintang reactionaries' White Terror, the proletariat and the laboring people were forbidden to openly express their revolutionary ideals. But Lu Hsün, with his ingenious pen, revealed the fundamental hopes of the proletariat and the toiling masses. He said: There are many dreams,

but they can be "classified into two major categories," namely those of the oppressor class and those of the oppressed class. The dream of a good society by the oppressed class is the hope for "from each according to his ability," "a classless society," etc. -- in short, the hope to realize communism.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The salvoes of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." ("On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung) This brought new hope to the Chinese people. Lu Hsün said: "It is only after the October Revolution that I come to know that the proletariat is the creator of the 'new' society." "Only the newly emerging proletariat has a future, and this is true." Influenced by the October Revolution, the great May 4 Movement broke out in China, the proletariat mounted the historical stage and the Chinese Communist Party was born, bringing to the Chinese people the bright light of dawn.

At that time, the revolutionary forces were still very childish, but "a child will grow and mature." Under the leadership of the Party, the Chinese people went through the great practice of the first revolutionary civil war, and they founded the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army and built Red base areas under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line. Revolutionary new things and new forces tenaciously grew amidst the ruthless class battle. For their consolidation and development, many a revolutionary predecessor, loudly chanting "The Internationale," persistently fought fierce battles. Advanced elements of the proletariat all know that young revolutionary forces have great vitality and a bright future. "The hope is right on this side."

Lu Hsün maintained a firm stand and had distinct love and hate. He hated the entire old society; he unhesitatingly cast it away, destroyed it and allowed it to perish. He loved the new and a different world; he placed all his hopes on this side and unreservedly fought for the growth of the things and forces belonging to this other world. When the Red Army victoriously arrived at Northern Shensi after the 25,000-li Long March, Lu Hsün sent a telegram filled with deep revolutionary feelings to the CCP Central Committee, in which he openly expressed: "In your persons are placed the hopes of China and mankind."

Today, in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the people of the whole country are loudly chanting the majestic "Internationale" to show the world that the great communist goal cannot be changed and that the far-reaching ideals of the Chinese people can surely be achieved. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Paty, practiced restoration and regression and wildly strangled socialist new things in a vain attempt to hold back the wheel of history. He has betrayed the will of the millions of revolutionary predecessors and the people of the whole country, and is the general representative of the bourgeoisie. We must deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and warmly support and protect the revolutionary new things.

"It Is Necessary To Foster Large Numbers of New Fighters"

For the sake of carrying on the revolutionary cause started by our predecessors, we must train millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. On this question, the struggle is also very acute.

The communist Lu Hsün had time and again appealed: "We should foster large numbers of new fighters." "The creation of this third era unknown before in Chinese history is the mission of modern youth."

To train successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, we must let them temper themselves in the storms of revolutionary struggle. Lu Hsün was against "writing articles behind the glass window." He said: In the battlefield with "sand and stones flying all about," "even though we have been roughened all over by the sand or have knocked our heads against the brick wall.... it not necessarily is not so interesting as following the Chinese men of letters to keep Shakespeare company in eating bread and butter."

Lu Hsün had gone through a number of major struggles and had a deep understanding of the means used by the revolutionary classes to strangle newborn forces. He described the "hard" means of the reactionaries as "ruthless education" and their "pliant" means as a "pliant knife."

Before employing the "hard" means, the reactionary class often accompanied it with counter-revolutionary public opinion. Lu Hsün once made the following allegory. He said that mosquitoes, "before stinging a person, would hum a lot of nonsense which could only make people find disgusting. If what they hum are reasons why human blood should be used to feed them, they are even more disgusting. Fortunately I do not understand them." Because the reactionary class does not have truth in its hand, it can only seek help from rumors, just like the mosquitoes would hum for a while before sucking people's blood.

In the old society, our Party and Red Army were vilified without interruption by the Kuomintang with such rumors as "communization of property and women" and "arson and manslaughter." In his whole life, Lu Hsün had been attacked by countless rumors, such as "the remnant of feudalism," "a degenerated man of letters," "an official who serves under two dynasties in the literary arena," etc. He was even vilified as a traitor to China who received rouble and yen. Since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk had been spreading rumors to defame the proletarian revolutionaries, and nothing was too extreme for them. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing practiced restoration and regression, he also used rumors and sophistry to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way.

There is an ancient saying, "Words from many mouths will melt metals," which shows how terrible rumors are. The fact is that the use of rumors to befool people precisely shows the feeble nature of the rumor-mongers. Lu Hsün said: "'Rumors' are actually the weapons of dumb animals and dirty underhand tricks. We really should not believe them." "The facts are

ruthless and can shatter empty talks." However, because the rumor-mongers belong to the reactionary class, in order to hoodwink people, they could only seek help from rumors. Whenever their words have been proved to be lies by facts, they hide away for a while but come back with another lot of rumors.

In those years, the Kuomintang reactionaries used to resort to counter-revolutionary violence after rumors. During the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company also attempted to enforce "ruthless education." Lin Piao even vainly attempted to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao. Last year, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing incessantly ordered the revolutionary new forces and those veteran cadres who supported the revolutionary new forces to "get out!" He even tried by every means to do away with them in order to clear his way for capitalist restoration. In those years, in the face of the counter-revolutionary violence of the reactionaries, Lu Hsün advocated that "the truly brave men dare to face a dull life and look dripping blood in the face." He advocated that toward the enemies one should have the fierce temperament of a lion, a tiger, an eagle or a falcon, dare to disdain those enemies who appeared to be strong, fight heroically and never compromise. Lu Hsün had on many occasions used the pen names of "Lu Chun" (旅隼) and "Chun" (隼) to show his strong and undaunted fighting will.

Lu Hsün also told people that they should be on the alert against the other means of the reactionaries--the "pliant knife." Lu Hsün said: "Creeping on a good-looking signboard, a swarm of maggots....are murdering the hearts of the youth, making China die unnoticed." What Lu Hsün meant were mainly the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of all descriptions of the exploiting classes. In the old society, all reactionary ruling classes sought help from this "pliant knife." Be they "Yuan Shih-kai who proclaimed himself emperor, Chang Hsün who practiced restoration, or Chiang Kai-shek who exercised fascist dictatorship, they all advocated the worship of Confucius and Confucianism without exception. They went all out to "subdue oneself and return to propriety," advocated loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and love, and preached such trash as "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" and "he who excels in learning can be an official." Lu Hsün said: "The worship of Confucius and honoring of Confucianism, the exclusive study of the classics and the back-to-the-ancients way of thinking had a long history. The emperors and ministers always resorted to one of these measures: They either 'ruled the country with filial piety,' or 'called on the country to observe loyalty,' and at the same time 'encouraged the country to practice chastity and integrity." It is quite obvious that be it "filial piety," "loyalty" or "chastity and integrity," the purpose is without exception to make people honestly lead the life of slaves and the exploited, and that their "rule," "call" and "encouragement" are all for the sake of consolidating the reactionary rule. Nevertheless, these are but "pliant knives." There are biographies for the loyal and filial ones, and honorific arches for chastity and integrity. But people must die for the cause of filial piety, loyalty or chastity and integrity before tablets are erected to honor them and biographies are written for them. How honorable and soothing! However, life is bitter and one must bear this bitterness, otherwise he is disloyal, unfilial and lack of chastity and integrity. In a nutshell, they are forbidden to offer resistance or to make revolution.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party are opposed to the sending of workers, peasants and soldiers to college, the sending of educated youth to mountains and the countryside, open-door education, open-door scientific research, "from the commune and back to the commune," etc. They still adhere to Confucius' trash that "he who excels in learning can be an official." This is a "pliant knife," a vain attempt in using offices, emoluments and favors as the bait to alienate and separate the youth from the workers and peasants until they stand against each other, with the youth becoming bourgeois spiritual aristocrats. However, young people want revolution, and reversing verdicts goes against the will of people. The raging fire of the deep-going criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing by Tsinghua and Peking Universities and the people of the whole country and the wave of enthusiasm among the educated youth for going to the countryside are proofs.

We are convinced that in the storms of class struggle, the broad masses of revolutionary youth will healthily grow to maturity in struggle if they emulate Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit, strive to master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, learn to use revolutionary double-faced tactics to deal with counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics, and use the weapon of criticism to knock away the "pliant knife" in the hands of the capitalist-roaders.

"Head Bowed, Like a Willing Ox I Serve the Children"

New-born things come forward and develop in struggle, but they are still in need of concern, support and nursing from different sources. Lu Hsün, with the noble revolutionary spirit of the line that "head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children," contributed all he got to cultivate new-born things.

Lu Hsün enthusiastically promoted and actively cultivated all new, progressive and revolutionary things. He promoted vernacular Chinese writing and was opposed to literary Chinese writing. He advocated reform of written language to gradually abolish square prints. He gave active help to militant woodcuts and was against artists going into the elegant "ivory tower." He promoted and actually devoted himself to new literature serving the masses of workers and peasants, and was opposed to the old literature serving a few people of the decadent and downfallen exploiting classes. He highly valued modern science and inveighed against superstition and ignorance. And so on and so forth. From these, we can clearly see that the things enthusiastically supported and actively cultivated by Lu Hsün not only served the awakening and struggle of the masses of workers and peasants but also prepared conditions for their becoming masters of the country after liberation.

Lu Hsün also held that "revolution is something which is particularly realistic, and in need of all kinds of lowly and troublesome work." He consistently and diligently revised manuscripts for the young writers, wrote prefaces and postcripts, received visitors, wrote letters in reply to questions asked, and so on and so forth. As he put it: "When I feed other persons with my blood drop by drop, although I feel that I gradually become thinner and weaker, I am still happy." "So long a flower can be brought into bloom,

there is no harm to play the role of a decaying grass." Lu Hsün willingly sacrificed himself and looked forward to the healthy growth of young people to maturity and the early victory of the revolution.

In the old society, in order to enable the new-born things to steadily grow to maturity, it was necessary not only to nourish them with painstaking efforts but also to risk one's life. Lu Hsün defied all difficulties and dangers, and at all times shared the same breath and destiny with the revolutionary new-born forces.

The decade Lu Hsün spent in Shanghai was a decade in which the Chinese Communist Party was most seriously "encircled and suppressed," massacred and persecuted by the Kuomintang reactionaries. In the face of the butcher's knife and the blood of the martyrs, Lu Hsün was firmer than ever. He said: "World progress is of course won mostly by bloodshed." Entrusted by the Party, he time and again devised means to find out the whereabouts of those arrested, to give financial assistance to their dependents, to get them out of prison, to help those Party members who had lost contacts to re-establish contacts, and so on and so forth. In old Shanghai where secret agents and police were closely planted, this was of course very dangerous. At first I did not know that Lu Hsün was engaged in these underground activities. One day, Lu Hsün told me: "If someone passes a mysterious letter to you, you can just take it and give it to me." After a few days a person brought a letter to me, which was addressed to "My Mother-in-Law." Later, I slowly came to know what it was all about. Lu Hsün was particularly cautious and careful in handling this kind of work. He always enjoined me: "When we do things we cannot say 'Ah-ka.'" By the time was say 'Ah-ka,' it would be too late. There is no remedy for the losses of our cause." ("Ah-ka" is a colloquial expression in Shaohsing, meaning to regret not having exercised careful thought beforehand.)

"The Wheel of History Will Never Turn Back"

Revolutionary new things are invincible because they tally with the law of historical development of society and reflect the common demand of the masses of the people.

The era Lu Hsün lived in was fundamentally different from the present. Under the domination of the exploiting classes, all revolutionary, progressive and new-born things were trampled underfoot, repressed, encircled and strangled by the reactionaries. But Lu Hsün observed problems with the Marxist viewpoint. He held that "the wheel of history will never turn back," that new-born things stood for "the unanimous demand of the masses in society," and that the growth and progress could not be stopped by any force. The dialectics of history is that whoever goes against the direction of historical development and the hopes of the masses of the people will be crushed by the wheel of history.

Since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of socialist new things have emerged and millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause have sturdily grown to maturity. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao leaped forth in a vain attempt to obstruct the advance of history. In the end, they knocked their heads against the brick wall and

lost both fortune and honor. Teng Hsiao-p'ing also came out into the open to push the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," so as to negate taking class struggle as the key link and tamper with the Party's basic line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. He was particularly hostile to the restriction and criticism of bourgeois rights and wilfully criticized the socialist new things.

As early as 126 years ago, Marx pointed out: "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary period of transition to the abolition of all class distinctions, to the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all social relations corresponding to these relations of production, and to the changing of all ideas spring from these social relations." ("The Class Struggles in France, 1841-1850," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, pp. 479-480)

It is quite obvious that only by restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing the three major differences can we draw closer and closer to classless society, ultimately abolish all class distinctions and realize communism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and widen the three major differences because he wants to restore capitalism in China. The proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people will never consent to taking the beaten track of capitalism. We must respond to Chairman Mao's great call, learn from Lu Hsün, enthusiastically support new-born things, and with the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the line that "we can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven, and seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas," win new victories in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

FOREIGNIZATION

The "Major Policy" of Worshipping Things Foreign and National Betrayal

by

Group of worker theorists of "103" workshop of the petrochemical plant, Lanchow Petrochemical Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 16, 1976)

Under the smokescreen of "all for modernization, the document "Some Problems Concerning the Acceleration of Industrial Development" concocted at the instruction of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing vociferously publicized the slavish comprador philosophy. He advocated the need to "conclude long-term contracts with foreign countries" so that the foreign capitalists would provide us with "complete sets of modern equipment," and stated that "this is most reliable" and a "major policy."

In what respect is this "major policy" great? Countless facts tell us that the export of capital and technology by imperialism has always been made for the purpose of exploiting and plundering the people of other countries and seizing super-profits. Just as Lenin incisely pointed out, this was for "stripping off two pelts from one cow." ("Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 835) Teng Hsiao-p'ing prostrated himself at the feet of the foreigners. He held that all things foreign were good and would bring in anything engraved with foreign writing. He looked upon "import" as a panacea. The facts show that this "major policy" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is actually the slavish comprador philosophy in every sense.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Self-reliance is primary and foreign aid is supplementary." This is to say that in developing industry, we must establish our foothold on the basis of our own strength. If we rely on others for the development of our economy, we will not be able to hold the destiny of our country in our hands. Naturally, we should make a concrete analysis of the technology and equipment of the capitalist countries, and the proper "import" of some actually useful foreign technology and equipment is all essential. However, we must adopt the attitude of one dividing into two, and can never copy and bring in things without distinguishing green from red or black from white. We have learned lessons from experience on these questions.

Our plant brought in some "modern" installations from other countries before the great proletarian cultural revolution. The foreign monopoly bourgeoisie played on us a series of tricks in politics, production and technology in the vain attempt to get at our throats and make us beg from them. However, the Chinese workers are ambitious. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. Through mercilessly criticizing the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing

behind others at a snail's pace, we have made over 300 technical reforms in rspect of the fission device of the imported gravel furnace (砂子炉). We have created our own new technology for cracking heavy oil with the gravel furnace, realized a 333-day long periodic operation, and smashed the nonsense of the foreign capitalists who bragged that "machines cannot be properly operated without them." In the meantime, we have also designed and built ourselves such key installations as the fission gas compressor and the propylene turbine compressor for the petrochemical industry, thus filling in the blanks for the development of China's petrochemical industry on the basis of self-reliance. Countless facts eloquently show that the people of our country are completely capable of catching up with and surpassing the world advanced levels in the scientific and technical fields.

However, out of his bourgeois nature, the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing basically has no faith in the creativity of the masses and the superiority of the socialist system. In the "regulations" concocted at his instruction, he condemns the revolutionary spirit of our working class in "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and the high hopes and great ambition in catching up with and surpassing the world advanced levels as "ignorant and boastful" and a "policy of isolation." He even puts on the long face of a bureaucrat and forbids us by order "to recklessly tamper with" the foreign installations. He really looks like a slavish comprador!

Although this "major policy" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's bears the new label of "for four modernizations," it is not any new stuff. The arch traitor Li Hung-chang once said, "If China seeks self-improvement, there is nothing better than to learn to use foreign tools." Yüan Shih-k'ai, the big burgler who usurped state power, also cried: "So I hope that our country would import foreign capital for promoting industry in China." The public enemy Chiang Kai-shek was also for worship of things foreign and national betrayal, thus causing our sovereignty and economic life line to fall into imperialist hands and turning China into a satellite of imperialism. With Teng Hsiao-p'ing bringing that stuff of the comprador-bourgeoisie for application today, the result will inevitably be the turning of our country into an imperialist or social-imperialist colony. This is what we of the working class can never tolerate.

We must take the class struggle as the key link, deepen the criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and revisionism, more consciously adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," accelerate the pace of socialist revolution and construction in our country, and carry the struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

* * *

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Scientific and Technical Work Must Serve the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- A brief discussion on Lu Hsün's criticism of the theory of "science for national salvation"

by

K'o Chi-szu (柯集思) of the Research Institute in the History of Natural Science

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 9, 1976)

In the whole of his militant life, the great revolutionary Lu Hsün always paid great attention to natural science. Lu Hsün pointed out: The development of science is not of "primary importance" to national salvation. What is most important is in the hands of which class does natural science lie. Revolutionaries must make full use of the weapon of natural science to serve the revolutionary cause. At present our review of Lu Hsün's criticism of the theory of "science for national salvation" is of great realistic significance to deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and making scientific and technical work serve even better the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lu Hsün lived and fought in the dark days of semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China. At that time, "different kinds of people were shouting for different types of national salvation." What could make China head for light? Under the influence of the reformist trend of thought in the early days, Lu Hsün chose to study medicine in the hope of relieving some of the sufferings of the "toiling masses" by means of this and promoting the "countrymen's" "faith in political reforms" for achieving the aim of national salvation. However, Lu Hsün clearly saw from harsh reality that with the two mountains of imperialism and feudalism weighing down China's "stupid and weak people," even if medicine was developed to give them a sound physique, "they also could only become entirely meaningless spectators and material for exhibition to the public." Realizing that medicine was not of "primary importance" for national salvation, Lu Hsün therefore resolutely gave up medical studies for literary work. With the pen as his weapon, he threw a string of daggers and javelins at the dark old society, and for the sake of waking up and liberating the Chinese nation, he charged forward to take enemy positions with loud "battle cries."

After Lu Hsün thoroughly studied Marxism, he profoundly criticized the theory of "science for national salvation." He pointed out that only by waking up hundred of millions of the masses to take part in a great social reform movement and wage a life-or-death struggle against the reactionaries with blood-stained knives in their hands could China head for light along the correct road.

The Marxist theory and the storms of revolutionary struggle made Lu Hsün further see through the essence of the relationship between natural science and politics. Natural science always serves the politics of that class which controls it. The "civilization" of science could not save old China from its serious ailment of long-standing and deep-rooted evils, nor could it reform the cruel and heartless reactionary ruling class. This is precisely because in class society, science is absolutely not any "unprejudiced" thing. Lu Hsün pointed out: "All new things "if put in a black dyeing vat, at once turn black and become tools for serving private ends and aiding evil-doers. Sicence is but one of such things." "The fortunate ones make use of electricity for medical treatment and beauty, while the oppressed suffer from or die of it." "In China, I cannot see what the capitalist countries call 'culture'; I only know that they and their lackeys are using mechanical and chemical methods and also electrical appliances to extort information, etc., by means of torture from the revolutionaries in China, and also use airplanes and bombs to massacre the revolutionary masses." What Lu Hsün said here was the fate of science in old China. Actually, this also applies to capitalst society! Lenin, the teacher of revolution, long ago pointed out: "In capitalist society, technical and scientific progress signifies progress in the art of sweating people." ("'Scientific' Sweating System," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XVIII, pp. 594-595) This is the inevitable consequence of science and technology under reactionary social conditions.

Lu Hsün firmly discredited and criticized the road of "science for national salvation." He plunged himself into the torrent of revolutionary struggel and fought with unflagging efforts for the thorough reform of the social system. At the same time, through "giving talks on science" and "making known his views," he sharply pricked China's serious ailment of long-standing and deep-rooted evils, and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary rulers and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Lu Hsün sharply advocated that the revolutionaries should use science to serve the interests of their own class and set a brilliant example to our scientists and technicians in better serving the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Through studying Lu Hsün's criticism of "science for national salvation," we profoundly understand that as long as classes and class struggle exist, scientific and technical work is invariably conditioned by class struggle. Today, in order to build further our country into a socialist modern power, we must persistenlty take class struggle as the key link, and deepen the socialist revolutions. Only in this way can we accelerate the early realization of "four modernizations."

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, tries his utmost to publicize that scientific research work determines everything and babbles that "for the country, scientific research work should go to the fore." Is this not the same as the fallacy of "science for national salvation" in the past? Without first solving the question of who will win and exercise dictatorship--the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, the consequence to any exaggerated talk about "scientific research work should go to the fore" will either be that nothing will go to the fore, or imperialist or social-imperialist modernization. Is this not a big regression of history?

The historical tragedy of making people suffer in the old society should never be allowed to repeat itself. We must carry on what Lu Hsün set out to achieve before his death, turn natural science into a fighting weapon in the hands of the proletariat, serve even better the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

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RURAL FAIR

Socialist Big Fair Is Good

- An investigation of transformation in rural trade fair in Haerht'ao commune, Changwu county, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 9, 1976)

Last year, just when the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing was vigorously whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Party committee of the Haerht'ao commune, Changwu county, Liaoning Province, through taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line and closely relying upon the poor and lower-middle peasants, transformed the old rural trade fair and created a new type of fair--the socialist big fair. This gave an effective boost to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The socialist position in the countryside was thus further consolidated.

Contradictions Calling for An Urgent Solution

Haerht'ao commune is situated near the border between Liaoning and Kirin provinces. It has poor soil and an arid climate. In the past, grain output was very low. In the winter of 1974, spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this commune whipped up a new upsurge in "learning from Tachai in agriculture." The broad masses of cadres and people broke the habit of "allowing land to lie fallow in winter" and energetically participated in farmland capital construction. However, after a period of time, attendance gradually diminished. When the Spring Festival drew near, there were still fewer people at work on farmland capital construction. Where did the people go? After an investigation, the commune Party committee discovered that the force of old habit had attracted the people to the trade fair.

Trade fair in Haerht'ao had a history of many years. On the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th days of the month, people from the neighboring areas and even from as far as several tens of li away converted at the trade fair, numbering from 4,000 or 5,000 at the most to 2,000 or 3,000 at the least. A few profiteers made use of the fair to corner the market, play tricks and carry out capitalist activities. Such a fair held a great attraction for some rich peasants who had not rid themselves of their private-ownership mentality. Under the influence of this kind of fair, the collective economy of this commune was weakened, the movement to learn from Tachai failed to get off the ground and agricultural production long remained in a backward stage.

The Party committee of Haerht'ao commune investigated the conditions of the rural fair and made clear the relations between the two-road struggle and trade fair in the countryside. It felt that if such a fair was not subjected to restrictions and transformation, capitalism would make a breach through this fair and run wild and more and more people would deviate from the socialist orbit. How should the rural trade fair be transformed? There were two ways: One was to follow the previous practice of closing it down by

way of an administrative order or to exercise general control over it. As a result, it could neither be closed nor controlled properly. Another way was to establish the "socialist big fair" in light of the situation where a small number of private plots and family side occupations were still retained at the present in the countryside. Efforts should be made to take class struggle as the key link, deepen education in the Party's basic line, arouse the masses to sell to the state the agrciultural produce and by-products instead of bringing them to the trade fair. At the same time, the supply and sales departments should be organized to break with the usual practice and expand their scopes of buying and selling and the exchange of commodities should be actively organized among the masses, so as to occupy the rural commercial position in a planned manner. The commune Party committee made a study of the matter and decided to adopt the latter measure to transform the existing trade fair.

Fair of a New Type Appears

In the process of establishing the socialist big fair, Haerht'ao Commune first organized the cadres and the masses to vigorously run political night schools, to learn the fundamental experience of Tachai and the unfold penetrating criticism against capitalist tendencies existing in rural trade fair. Meanwhile, conscientious ideological education was conducted to further raise the socialist consciousness of the masses. After spending a period of time on study, criticism and ideological education, many commune members on their own initiative offered to sell to the state private agricultural produce and by-products intended for the fair, so as to support socialist construction. The commune Party committee decided to take advantage of this favorable situation to organize a socialist big fair.

On the 1975 New Year's day, this fair of a new type made its debut in Haerht'ao Commune. That day, the masses of commune members of various brigades led by the cadres carried on their shoulders their own agricultural produce and by-products and, beating gongs and drums, and holding red banners, came from all directions and converged on the streets of Haerht'ao to take part in the socialist big fair. They sold to the supply and marketing cooperative their surplus agricultural produce and by-products. Then they headed for the stalls of the supply and marketing cooperative to buy various kinds of farm implements and other daily necessities they needed. The brisk trade in the fair presented a delightful bustling scene. The previous bourgeois practice, of shouting prices and driving bargains was swept away at one stroke.

At this fair, the spare-time cultural and art propaganda teams of the commune and various brigades also presented various cultural and art programs, and made propaganda of new men, new deeds and new practices. The masses could participate in the fair and, at the same time, receive socialist education.

At such a fair, there were also various support-agricultural activities organized by factories in the city. What people witnessed here was the vivid scene worker-peasant alliance and exchange between town and country. What they heard were the principles of socialist revolution and the advanced deeds in learning from Tachai, grasping revolution and promoting production.

They said elatedly, "The more we attend the socialist big fair the greater the hatred we develop toward capitalism and the closer our hearts draw toward socialism. The socialist big fair is just fine."

Such a fair is a socialist new thing emerging in the struggle between the two roads, and its appearance holds down the capitalist influence. With the support of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, this kind of socialist big fair is run better and better. Now, apart from the periodical comprehensive big fairs, big fairs for the exchange of one chosen kind of commodities are run in light of agricultural seasons and the people's needs. Such exchange fairs are supplements to the comprehensive big fair. At specified time and locality and within certain limits, they strictly stick to pre-arranged prices. With regard to agricultural produce and by-products, such as piglets, ducklings, chickens, seedlings, etc., which they find it inconvenient to handle for the present, the supply and marketing cooperative organize exchange among the individuals and between one collective and another so as to meet each other's needs. Thus, 128 kinds of agricultural produce and by-products under the nine categories of commodities including pigs and fowl, fabricated straw goods, firewood, weeds, etc., which were freely traded in the past are put on the socialist orbit. The predominance of socialism is established in the position of the rural trade fair. Apart from the buying and selling of ordinary agricultural produce and by-products, the commune also take advantage of the big fair to organize various brigades to sell to the state grain, pigs and other products under the unified purchase and sales program and under the planned purchase scheme. Actually, this kind of socialist big fair has become the main form of economic exchange activity in the countryside.

Another Leap Forward in Understanding

Not long after the socialist big fair was established, Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory was published.

"Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." The cadres and the masses of Haerht'ao Commune studied these teachings of Chairman Mao's, applied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in summing up and analyzing the practice of running the socialist big fair, and saw the direction of advance more clearly. They realized that: To run well the socialist big fair is not only a measure to hit at capitalist activities but also a practical step to educate the peasants, transform small production and restrict bourgeois rights. In the period of socialism, there inevitably exist bourgeois rights such as the trade fair, the exchange of commodities, private plots, family side occupations, distribution according to work, etc. Their existence is allowed by the Party's policy. But they should not be given oxygen and blood and be allowed to grow unrestrictedly. Instead they should be gradually restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Running the socialist big fair provides fresh experience for blocking the channel which leads small production to capitalism, effectively restricting bourgeois rights in the sphere of exchange of commodities in the countryside and gradually removing the soil and conditions engendering capitalism.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the Party committee of Haerht'ao Commune has at all times taken guiding the masses to the socialist road as an important task in the process of running the socialist big fair. Through continuously instilling socialist ideas into the peasants, it has enabled them to consciously break with the concept of private ownership and with established traditions. In this commune, the political night schools of various brigades constantly launched such activities as "line education," "discussing everything", etc. Before a big fair was held, they organized the masses to study the Party's basic line and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At times, they also invited the old poor peasants to recount histories of their families, villages and cooperatives, so as to impart education by making comparison between the new and the old societies and between the conditions before and after the great cultural revolution. Through these activities, they praised Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, criticized the revisionist line and brought political and ideological work to every house and every heart, so as to continuously strengthen the people's consciousness in following the socialist road. Thus, a still broader ideological foundation was provided for the socialist big fair.

Leaders Stand in the Van of the Movement

"The root lies in the line and leadership is the key." This equally applies to the struggle of operating a socialist big fair.

The Party committee of Haerht'ao Commune held that in order to make the masses grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously restrict bourgeois rights and follow the socialist road, the Party committee of the commune should first take the lead in breaking with established traditions and waging a resolute struggle against capitalism. Secretary Nashun (a Mongolian) of the commune Party committee is an old comrade. After receiving education in the great cultural revolution, he looked upon the operation of the socialist big fair as a struggle to continue the revolution. He led the way in recalling the painful lessons he learned by carrying out the revisionist line before the great cultural revolution. He took the initiative to criticize the bourgeois influence in himself and took the lead in restricting bourgeois rights. His act of persisting in continuing the revolution inspired the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies at the commune and brigade levels. Young cadre Shih Ya-wen, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune to the initiative to persuade his mother to be the first in selling to the state at the quoted price the tobacco crop from her private plot, thus playing a forward role among the masses. The ideological revolutionization of the leading body also set the pace for the ideological revolutionization of the broad masses of cadres and Party members. In the whole commune, there appeared a revolutionary scene of vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism and vigorously building socialism.

Turn the Supply and Marketing Cooperative into a Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In the past, under the influence of the revisionist line, Haerht'ao supply and marketing cooperative did not put proletarian politics in command but only concerned itself with talking about buying and selling behind the counter and cared nothing about class struggle beyond the counter. In the

course of purchasing agricultural produce and by-products, it practiced many restrictive rules. It refused to handle one thing and purchase another, and so it could not meet the needs of the socialist countryside. When it started to run the big fair, the commune Party committee took the correct orientation of the operational line of the supply and marketing cooperative as an important task. It pointed out that the rural commercial departments should persist in putting politics in command, serve the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, become a special army in hitting at capitalism, use socialism to occupy the commercial position in the countryside and set as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of the commune Party committee, the working personnel of this supply and marketing cooperatives conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Their idea of doing business went through a tremendous change. They energetically widened the scope of business and regarded the handling of one more kind of product as the occupation of one more position and the removal of one more plot of soil engendering capitalism. In the past year and more, the commodities handled by this supply and marketing cooperative rose to over 350 varieties. The agricultural produce and by-products purchased were 41 items more than those handled before the socialist big fair. Meanwhile, additional points were set up in the commercial network. This gave the masses every facility and production every support. In addition, they also supplied small earth stoves. This gave the commune members every convenience in retrieving the old and utilizing waste materials. Small carts were sent to the countryside to bring goods to the doorsteps, while purchases were made in the brigade. Various sales departments also offered additional services such as cloth cutting, book lending, free glass-cutting, etc. Thus, even on the days when the fair was not held, the masses could also keep in touch with the state-run commercial network. This left no room for capitalism.

After the establishment of the socialist big fair, in order to insure the steady supply of commodities on the market, Haerht'ao commune took market demands into consideration while arranging production in accordance with the guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supplies." While seeing to it that no adverse effect was produced on food crops and not a cut was made in the planted acreages planned by the state plan, when implementing the state cultivation plans, the various production teams, made unified arrangements for certain economic crops needed by the market and gradually substituted the products under the collective economy for those formerly obtained from the commune members' private plots. Meanwhile, the production teams not only continuously encouraged individual commune members to raise pigs, but also made energetic efforts to develop collective pig-breeding and collective side-occupations and to combine development of diversified economy with the organization of sources of market supplies. Thus not only in the area of commodity circulation but also in the link of commodity production, the initiative was seized in fighting against capitalist influence, and the steady supply of commodities on the market was effectively guaranteed. This was hailed by the broad masses.

A New Situation Appears in Learning from Tachai

The appearance of the socialist big fair is a profound socialist revolution. This revolution has not only transformed the features of rural commerce of Haerht'ao but also educated and transformed people and brought about profound changes in the people's spiritual outlook. In the past, in certain brigades of this commune, class struggle was acute and complicated and capitalism run wild. Socialist activism of the masses was repressed. After the socialist big fair was established, this situation changed very rapidly. The proper trend of socialism prevailed over the evil trend of capitalism. Revolutionary practice of "glorifying socialism and looking upon capitalism as a shame" took shape. A new situation appeared in the vigorous development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Gratifying results were achieved in changing men, changing soil and changing output.

Old poor peasant and Communist Party member Yang Fu-hsiang of Peiketasu production team of Fuyu Brigade in this commune was praised by the masses as a man who followed the socialist road without turning back and steeled his beart in building socialism. He resented the old fair long ago. Once the sociaist big fair appeared, he energetically supported it. He considered that this measure could "get at the throat of capitalism." He said: The poor and lower-middle peasants should not always fix their eyes on their families, a Communist Party member should not occupy his mind with his own business and one who makes revolution must let socialism take roots deeply in his mind.

Once, when he went to another place to attend a meeting, some people of the production team carted over 700 mats to another place for sale at a high price. After he returned to the production team, a deputy leader of the production team boasted to him of his having earned an extra income of over 100 yuan for the production team. He also said, "The team has income and the commune members are satisfied. This pleases both sides." On hearing this, Yang Fu-hsiang knew that something was wrong. He immediately criticized this deputy leader, saying: Your yielding to capitalism is "the most unpleasing thing." He added, "You are a leader. If you concern yourself only with making more money and think nothing of learning from Tachai and leading the masses in running the socialist big fair, there will be deviation in orientation and the line will be wrong." These words left this deputy leader speechless. He admitted his mistake. Meanwhile, he took the initiative to make a self-examination at a general meeting of commune members. This matter taught the commune members a vivid lesson on the line.

Sixty-eight-year-old Lin Ta-niang of Yaoao production team of Aohan brigade in this commune formerly "took up side-occupation for her own benefit and revealed in the small fair." After the socialist big fair was established, she raised her consciousness through study. She collected manure for the collective every day. With her thinking changed, her revolutionary spirit of utter devotion to socialism was praised by the commune members.

Old herdsman Chou Te-chin formerly tended cattle for the collective and, at the same time, gathered firewood for himself and for sale at the fair. Now he dropped the firewood basket and carried the manure basket on his back. As he tended cattle he gathered manure for the collective. More than ten herders of the whole brigade gathered over 200,000 catties of manure for the collective.

After the socialist big fair was established, the broad masses of cadres and commune members of Haerht'ao Commune took class struggle as the key link and persisted in vigorously criticizing capitalism and building socialism. After one year's hard effort, they brought rapid changes to the features of this backward commune marked by "the poor natural conditions of rolling mountains, poor soil, violent sandstorms and frequent attacks by drought in nine out of ten years." Last year, the whole commune built over 20,000 mow of terraced field, equivalent to ten times the acreage of terraced fields built in the preceding decade. Meanwhile, some irrigation projects were completed. This created conditions for promoting agricultural development. Last year, total grain output of the whole commune showed an increase of 47 percent compared with 1974. Per-unit output increased by 55 percent. The quantity of commodity grain sold to the state rose by 180 percent. The commune members said, "In the past decade, we have been learning from Tachai. This is the only year in which we make fast progress!"

The founding and development of the socialist big fair are fraught with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Last year, when the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, certain absurd arguments attacking the newborn things such as the socilaist big fair also appeared in society. The Party committee of Haerht'ao commune conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's directives, constantly made revolutionary mass criticism to give them tit-for-tat rebuttals, and took concrete action to hit back at the Right-deviation to reverse verdicts. At present, the Party committee of the commune is leading the broad masses in penetratingly criticizng the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" put forth by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and is determined to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in running well the socialist big fair and give impetus to the further deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai.

The experience of Haerht'ao commune in establishing the socialist big fair received the close attention and support of the CCP Committee of Liaoning Province. Last year, three provincial meetings were held here to popularize this experience, thus further developing the excellent situation in the countryside.

(NCNA Correspondent)

* * *

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Peking Mass Rally Marks Anniverary of Chairman Mao's "June 26" Directive on Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

some 18,000 people from peking's medical and health circles met at a rally today to mark the 11th anniversary of chairman mao's brilliant "june 26" directive, deepen criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

on june 26, 1965 chairman mao issued the great directive "on medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." this directive has since guided a far-reaching revolution in the field of medical and health work to great victories in china.

the rally was held in the capital indoor stadium here. medical workers at the rally hailed the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in medical and health work.

the rally roundly criticized teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, for his crimes of pursuing a revisionist line, opposing the barefoot doctor, the co-operative medical service and other new socialist institutions and undermining the revolution in medical and health work. it criticized teng hsiao-ping for trying to reverse the verdict passed on the former ministry of health of the pre-cultural revolution period as a "ministry of health for urban overlords."

the rally was jointly organized by the ministry of public health, the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee. among the speakers at the rally were leading members of the ministry of public health and other departments concerned, and representatives of barefoot doctors and city medical workers.

thanks to the cultural revolution, the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao were smashed, and the "ministry of health for urban overlords" was overthrown. the implementation of chairman mao's "june 26" directive has brought about revolutionary changes in the field of medical and health work.

a co-operative medical service has spread across the vast countryside. the barefoot doctors have made steady progress and a medical service network catering to the poor and lower-middle peasants has taken shape. the medical and health departments have step by step

shifted the stress to the countryside in the deployment of manpower and appropriation of apparatus and funds. the people's communes throughout the country have in the main set up their own hospitals.

this is an earth-shaking change in contrast to the pre-cultural revolution period when the countryside was short of doctors and deficient in medicine.

the people's liberation army has since the start of the cultural revolution organized more than 60,000 medical teams totalling half a million medical workers for tours of rural areas and army units at the basic level to serve the whole army and the entire people. the medical teams have handled 75 million cases. they have helped 27,000 production brigades set up and consolidate their co-operative medical service, and run training classes with a total attendance of 770,000 barefoot doctors and health workers.

the medical and health establishments in peking have sent over 300 mobile medical teams comprising more than 15,000 medical and health workers to mountainous areas and the countryside. in addition, many city medical and health workers have settled down in border areas and villages in support of the revolution in medical and health work in the countryside.

in an excellent situation today in the struggle to deepen criticism of teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt, the medical workers in peking and the people's liberation army gathered to mark the 11th anniversary of chairman mao's "june 26" directive. they studied the directive again and found it more inspiring than ever. they remarked: in his directive, chairman mao penetratingly pointed out that the former ministry of health was a "ministry of health for urban overlords". the directive is a profound criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in health work and it once again points out the fundamental direction of serving the majority of the people in health work. chairman mao's revolutionary line in health work charts the victorious course for china's socialist health work and opens broad vistas for the development of china's medical and health work, medical education and research and for preparedness against war in medical and health work. it is a profound revolution on the medical and health work front to implement chairman mao's "june 26" directive; it is of great immediate and far-reaching historical significance in consolidating and developing china's socialist economic base, gradually narrowing the three major differences between worker and peasant, town and country and between mental and manual labour, restricting bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism and in strengthening the all-round dictatorship the proletariat exercises over the bourgeoisie.

the revolutionary masses on the medical and health work front resisted the attempt at reversing the verdict on the "ministry of health for urban overlords". the attempt was made by right deviationists on the medical and health work front who were instigated and backed up by the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping, author of the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link".

medical and health workers at the rally praised barefoot doctors and the co-operative medical service for the profound changes they have brought about in rural medical work. they indignantly denounced teng hsiao-ping's crimes of attempting to strangle new socialist things.

kuo mei-ying, a barefoot doctor from miyun county, said: the poor and lower-middle peasants were looked down upon as "barefoot folks" for generations in the old society. now we have occupied the position of rural medical work and seized back the power over rural medical work long held by the landlords and the bourgeoisie. under the loving concern of chairman mao, we barefoot doctors are growing up sturdily like spring shoots as the main force in the revolution in rural medical work. it is our deep understanding that barefoot doctors are a new socialist thing because they persevere in taking part in agricultural collective productive labour and sharing in the collective distribution. they are both peasants and doctors doing both mental and manual labour. this is conducive to restricting bourgeois right. that is why they are young shoots of communism with tremendous vitality. whenever the poor and lower-middle peasants talk about barefoot doctors they always praise us for being close to their hearts.

however, teng hsiao-ping attacked us as having "little knowledge" and being at a "low level" and wanted us to divorce ourselves from farm work. he tried to lead us onto the capitalist road. our reply to teng hsiao-ping is: we are determined to make revolution forever.

tien ta-hua, leading member of a production brigade cooperative medical centre in pingku county, said: the cooperative medical system is a great institution pioneered by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the fight against disease by relying on the collective strength. it derives its fund from the commune members and in turn uses it for their benefit. it embodies the spirit of class love among the labouring people and elements of communism. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise it as "fine indeed." stirring up the right deviationist wind, teng hsiao-ping attacked the co-operative medical service as "communization". this shows that the party capitalist-roaders are

actually stirring up a "bourgeois wind". their criminal aim is to strengthen and extend the bourgeois right and pave the way for a capitalist restoration.

the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of chairman mao's "june 26" directive is being marked in various provinces, cities, autonomous regions and medical and health units at grassroots throughout the country. determined to take class struggle as the key link, the broad masses and medical workers are adhering to the party's basic line, fostering the idea of waging a protracted struggle against the party capitalist-roaders. they are deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work, defending and developing the gains of the cultural revolution and striving for new victories in the anti-right deviationist struggle.

Improved Medical Service in Birthplace of China's First Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 26, 1976)

in the chiangchen commune in chuansha county near shanghai, where china's first barefoot doctors appeared a decade ago, these new-type rural physicians are running the cooperative medical service, training peasants for public health care and growing medicinal herbs.

the 69 barefoot doctors in the commune have been put in charge of the cooperative clinics in the 21 brigades, each staffed with a woman barefoot doctor specialized in modern midwifery. they have trained peasant medical orderlies to take care of preventive medicine, management of night soil and drinking water, and environmental hygiene in the 142 production teams there. many teams cultivate medicinal herbs in their own special gardens.

this peasant medical force, which retains its close ties with productive labour, has played the main part in bringing about radical changes in the old backward medical service in the chiangchen commune. its outstanding representative, wang kwei-chen, who is one of the earliest barefoot doctors here, was elected to the leadership of the ministry of public health in the great proletarian cultural revolution. she made a report at the 27th world health conference in geneva two years ago.

the barefoot doctors in chiangchen divide their time equally among farm work in the field, medical rounds or attendance of clinics, and professional training in courses run by regular hospitals. most of them have learned to use some 200 drugs and are fairly proficient in treating the common rural and recurrent diseases with a combination of traditional chinese and western medicine. some of the more experienced ones are able to independently diagnose difficult cases and handle emergency treatment of critical cases; some have mastered such surgical skills as removal of appendices and piles.

selected from among outstanding young people of poor and lower-middle peasant stock, these barefoot doctors have profound class feelings for the labouring people, understand their needs inside out and are familiar with the situation in the countryside. they are always available for help, day or night, rain or shine, all the year round.

a notable example of the barefoot doctors' devotion to the poor and lower-middle peasants is how wang kwei-chen nursed back to health an 82-year-old peasant woman suffering from chronic enteritis. pained to see the lonely old woman constantly troubled by this ailment and often soiling herself, barefoot doctor wang kwei-chen made up her mind to "cure the grandma who suffered untold misery in the old society so that she could enjoy the warmth of the new." she not only paid daily calls to give the grandma injections and dose her with medicine, but also cooked, washed and cleaned the house for her. she stayed with her nights, encouraging her and keeping a watchful eye on her condition. two months of careful treatment and nursing finally brought the old woman to complete recovery. holding wang kwei-chen by the hand, the grandma said with deep emotion: "you are as kind to me as if you were my own daughter."

taking into consideration the concrete conditions in the countryside, the barefoot doctors lay stress on the use of herbal medicine which they prepare in the form of tablets, pills, ointments and syrups. in the tahung brigade, for example, herbal medicine, acupuncture and massage made up half of the prescriptions in 1975. eighty varieties of herbs were grown in a garden one-third of a hectare in size, and 40 other herbs were collected by commune members and schoolchildren. apart from satisfying its own needs, the brigade sold the state several hundred kilogrammes out of its annual harvest.

drawing on their own experience and cooperating with teachers and students from the shanghai institute of chinese medicine, the barefoot doctors have evolved 18 prescriptions and produced patent drugs which have proved highly efficacious in experiments over the past years in treating asthma, cough, stomach-ache, backache and other ailments. extensive use of effective traditional remedies

has helped reduce medical costs, and the commune's cooperative medical service has enjoyed a favourable fund balance every year. this has served to lighten the commune members' financial burden and consolidate the cooperative medical system.

adhering to chairman mao's principle "put prevention first", the barefoot doctors have widely mobilized the masses to carry out health campaigns. some 1,200 wells have been sunk in the commune, averaging one to every three or four families, to provide them with clean sterilized drinking water. the production teams undertake to centralize the management and sanitary processing of night soil. preventive measures are generally taken well in advance of the epidemic seasons, with medical knowledge popularized, injections given and preventive doses distributed to the entire membership of the commune.

many of the commune's barefoot doctors who have amassed a wealth of practical experience, have helped with the training of students from the medical courses run by the municipal and county hospitals and those of the shanghai institute of chinese medicine. a manual on the training of barefoot doctors for rural areas in southern china, written by barefoot doctors here in cooperation with the staff of the commune hospital, has been circulated in one and a half million copies. these doctors have also taken part in editing a pharmacological manual for their colleagues elsewhere, a contribution to the theoretical study on medicine.

the first group of barefoot doctors in chiangchen were trained in the commune hospital in response to the call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" issued by chairman mao on june 26, 1965. this new-born force, however, was suppressed by the then ministry of public health which was dominated by liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medical work. it denied barefoot doctors the right to write prescriptions except for the use of mercurochrome, gentian violet and other such simple-drugs, in an attempt to strangle this incipient institution and maintain the bourgeois monopoly of medicine.

this revisionist line was thoroughly discredited during the cultural revolution. in september 1968, an investigation report entitled "the orientation of the revolution in medical education as shown in the maturing of barefoot doctors" was published to the approval of our great leader chairman mao, who affirmed and supported this new socialist thing. with his kind attention, this new institution has now grown to such dimensions that one and a half million barefoot doctors are servicing the vast chinese countryside and playing the role of main force in the revolution in rural medical and health work. large numbers of them have been selected to assume leading posts in medical institutions all over the country.

China Achieves Progress in Esophageal Cancer Prevention and Treatment

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

extensive research work on esophageal cancer (carcinoma of the esophagus) has been carried out by the chinese academy of medical sciences, with active mass participation, since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. progress has been made in the study of the causes, laws of incidence, prevention and treatment of this form of cancer.

the incidence and mortality rate due to esophageal cancer were markedly high in the villages of linhsien county, honan province, where a group of research workers started to study conditions in the fall of 1969.

a study was made of esophageal cancer deaths among 110,000 inhabitants of linhsien county in the 30-year period from 1941 to 1970. this showed that there was no appreciable rise or decrease in this period during which tremendous changes took place politically, economically and in the people's livelihood. this turned the scientists' attention to the possibility of the existence of certain chemical carcinogens in the natural environment, and opened a way for studying the causes of esophageal cancer.

the party committee of the anyang prefecture, to which linhsien county belongs, set great value on the research reports and organized surveys among the six million rural population of its 14 counties on the deaths in the five-year period (1966 to 1970). the anyang prefecture is hemmed in between the yellow river alluvial plain on the east and the taihang mountain range on the west. the surveys revealed a gradual fall in mortality rates from west to east. this led to the conclusion that the incidence of esophageal cancer was directly related to factors in the natural environment in the taihang mountain area.

in order to verify this viewpoint, the research group, in collaboration with the related medical and health workers and barefoot doctors of honan, hopei and shansi provinces and peking, made a retrospective survey of the mortality rates of esophageal cancer of fifty million people in 181 counties and cities in the taihang mountain area from 1969 to 1971. they enlisted the local people's participation in the work. this study indicated certain obvious characteristics in the geographical distribution of the cancer. the southern part of the taihang mountains -- the counties or cities where the borders of three provinces meet -- had the highest incidence rate with gradual decreases extending outwards in all directions. this opened up a new area of study of the causes of this disease.

meanwhile, based on their many years' observation, the peasants pointed out that the chickens in this region commonly get gullet (esophagus) cancer. through the cooperation of the research group and local scientists, a general examination of some 30,000 chickens was carried out in a short period. the results disclosed that the geographical distribution of gullet cancer among chickens coincided with that of human esophageal cancer. this further confirmed the fact that the occurrence of esophageal cancer is closely related to the geographical environment.

on the basis of the survey in the three provinces and in peking, which lies in the proximity of the taihang mountains, a coordinating group for the research of esophageal cancer was formed in 1973. this group includes scientists from the three provinces and those working in the branches of geology, chemistry, medical science, virology and microbiology from the chinese academy of sciences, the academy of traditional chinese medicine and the chinese academy of medical sciences.

to compare the incidence rate of esophageal cancer in places other than the taihang mountains, a survey was made to contrast the high and low incidence areas in honan, hopei, shansi, szechwan and kwangtung provinces. extensive experimental analysis and research was carried out on water, soil, foods, human blood, urine and hair. quite a number of clues for causes of esophageal cancer occurrence were discovered, and results confirmed through experiments on animals. they provide the scientific basis for further studies and for timely prevention work.

according to statistical records from observations made over long periods, the frequency of cancerous changes among patients with marked hyperplasia of the epithelium is about 140 times greater than those having normal epithelial cells. this is of great help in the study of the development of esophageal cancer and also explains that early treatment of patients with severe hyperplasia of epithelium is of paramount importance in preventing esophageal cancer.

an article by the esophageal cancer research group of the chinese academy of medical sciences in the "people's daily" quotes chairman mao's teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." the article points out: this is an achievement scored during the great cultural revolution. after the medical workers had criticized the revisionist line on health work which served only a small number of people in the cities, and had carried out the proletarian revolutionary line of putting the stress of their work on the rural areas, relied on and served the workers, peasants and soldiers. this achievement is also an eloquent criticism of teng hsiao-ping's attack on the great cultural revolution, the article adds.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Shansi and Shantung Provinces Hold Conferences of Representatives of Young City People Settling in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

the shansi and shantung provincial party committees recently called their respective conferences of the representatives of young city people who have settled in the conntryside. the representatives studied chairman mao's important instructions and summed up their experience in the countryside. they also criticized teng hsiao-ping who attacked and viciously attempted to sabotage the settling of educated youth in the countryside.

the young people have determinedly settled in the countryside to make revolution so as to promote the restriction of bourgeois right and the narrowing of the three major differences between workers and peasants, town and country and manual and mental labour, and work for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the construction of new socialist villages.

those who attended the conferences included a number of advanced educated young people and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres in charge of the educated young people, parents of some of the educated youth and some advanced units, both in town and country. all the representatives who attended the shansi conference visited and learned from the tachai production brigade and hsiyang county. at tachai, they were received by comrade chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council. he had a cordial talk with them. the leading members of the tachai brigade party branch and the hsiyang county party committee described to the representatives the excellent situation in the countryside.

in the past several years 230,000 young city people, including nearly 50,000 from peking and tientsin, have settled in the shansi countryside and integrated themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants in response to chairman mao's call. hundreds of thousands of them have become a vigorous force in the learn-from-tachai compaign.

at the shantung conference, the representatives, who are steadily maturing in the countryside, spoke of the excellent situatic there. more than 300,000 young city people have settled in the shantung countryside since the start of the great cultural revolution. they have made great contributions to the building of new socialist villages. at the conference many representatives, with their own experience, condemned

the crimes of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping in sabotaging the settling of educated young people in the countryside. they pointed out that settling of educated youth in the countryside was a socialist revolutionary movement of far-reaching significance, a strategic measure to restrict bourgeois right and narrow the three major differences and oppose and prevent revisionism. it was, therefore, bound to meet with opposition from the party capitalist-roaders. liu shao-chi advocated "going to the countryside to make a name for yourself"; lin piao attacked the settling of educated youth in the countryside as "reform through forced labour in a disguised form"; and teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution, clamouring that university students could not but come straight from middle schools. they all aimed at misleading the educated young people and alienating them from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant masses and from productive labour, and making them a tool to restore capitalism in china. the representatives remarked that the struggle between restriction of bourgeois right and counter-restriction is an important part of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. they would work hard and genuinely promote the restriction of bourgeois right and the narrowing of the three major differences and smash teng hsiao-ping's day-dream of restoring capitalism.

at the conferences, the two provincial party committees awarded banners and citations to the advanced units and individuals among the educated youth.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Shanghai Factories Lower Workshop Temperature, Improve Summer Hygiene

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 26, 1976)

factories in shanghai have taken measures to lower workshop temperature and improve summer working conditions.

cotton, silk and woolen mills under the city textile industry bureau made 250 sets of air conditioners and ventilation installations before the summer set in.

inspection groups led by leading cadres of the city metallurgical industry bureau have completed a tour of more than a dozen mills. they checked on air conditioners in workshops where some of the jobs must be done in high temperatures, such as in steel smelting.

the shanghai no. 5 steel mill had all the workshop air conditioners ready. in addition, the kitchen staff of its 20 workers' canteens had made due preparations for serving more appetizing summer meals.

the city construction bureau has set up 18 rest centres and five clinics in the western part of the city for building workers on jobs in the open.

workers in shanghai have contributed technical innovations to improve working conditions. at the shanghai no. 2 iron and steel plant, workers made 30 innovations from january to april this year to mechanize most of the working processes involving high temperature jobs and cumbersome labour. as a result, labour intensity has been reduced and jobs removed from the heat sources.

at the shanghai harbour's no. 5 loading zone, the introduction of new machines this year has replaced manual handling with small belt conveyors and mechanized push carts. a mechanical device now installed in poorly ventilated ship holds arranges cargoes in neat piles and has also raised considerably efficiency.

the city's departments of public health and commerce and a number of industrial branches have also given help. all workers doing high temperature jobs in the city's 2,800 industrial enterprises have been given a medical check-up, and medical workers are making a study of the effects of high temperature jobs on worker's physiology. lectures have been gi. n on lowering workshop temperatures and prevention of heat stroke, and help given to factories to improve dietetic hygiene.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB WORLD

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Irresistable Historical Tide

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

a conference of heads of government of egypt, syria, saudi arabia and kuwait was held on june 23 and 24 in riyadh, capital of saudi arabia, and a joint communique on egyptian-syrian relations and a communique on the situation of lebanon were issued at the end of the conference. the conference shows once again that arab unity is the common and ardent desire of the arab people and no force on earth can suppress it.

the struggle of the arab people proves that arab unity is a sure guarantee for the victory of the just arab cause. in the middle east october war of 1973, the arab peoples fought in common hatred against the israeli aggression, and the armies and peoples of egypt, syria and palestine coordinated their fighting on two fronts, thus winning great victory in the war, exploding the myth of israeli "invincibility" and breaking the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the two superpowers. leaders and public opinion of arab countries have pointed out that without arab unity, the great victory of the october war would be impossible. the joint communique on egyptian-syrian relations issued by the recent conference reiterates that arab unity is "a guarantee for mobilizing arab capacities to confront israeli aggression on arab lands and in palestine."

it is only natural that there are different views on and approached to certain problems and events among arab countries because of their different circumstances. but there is no fundamental conflict of interest among the countries of the third world to which all arab states belong. the arab nation is an entity with the common task of recovering lost lands and restoring the national rights of the palestinian people. in the latter half of last year, the two superpowers, the soviet union in particular, sowed discord and created obstacles between egypt and syria, the two main countries in confrontation with israel. this caused concern among other brotherly arab countries. saudi arabia, kuwait and other arab countries have worked actively for arab unity. the egyptian and syrian governments and peoples also

eagerly wanted to strengthen solidarity against the enemy. all this has led to the success of the recent conference. this is further proof that the arab countries are entirely capable of overcoming all the obstacles created by the superpowers and their sabotage, and resolving independently the existing problems among them.

the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states -- mortally fear and hate arab unity. the conduct of the soviet union -- the self-styled "natural ally" of the arab countries -- is especially vicious. it did its utmost to split the arab countries, identifying some as "progressive" and vilifying others as "reactionary". it sowed discord among leaders of arab countries by warning them to "watch against" each other. it capriciously supported one against another one day and carried out the reverse on the other in an attempt to pit the arab countries against each other so that in the confusion it may sneak into the middle east and dominate the region.

through the mediation of saudi arabia and kuwait, egypt and syria announced last may that a four-nation conference would be held in riyadh. the announcement was universally welcomed in the arab world. but the soviet new tsars were on pins and needles and tried to prevent the conference from taking place in a thousand and one ways. radio moscow flagrantly demanded: "what will the meeting be based on?" when the conference was postponed because of soviet sabotage, the new tsars thought that that was the end of it. at the very time when they were gloating over what they believed to be an "aborted" conference, egyptian president sadat stressed that "no country in the world can undermine arab solidarity". syrian president assad also declared that his country would attend the four-nation conference.

the conference took place with the support of the people of all the arab countries and, after two days of negotiations and discussions, concluded triumphantly. this touched moscow to the quick. in a news item released on june 24, the soviet news agency tass spread the fabrication that "the sponsors of the meeting intend to use it for exerting political and economic pressure on syria", in an attempt to continue to foment discord among arab countries. tass also exaggerated, with evil intention, the "profound crisis" between egypt and syria. however, the new tsars' clamours could not hold back the tide of arab unity. the success of the conference dealt a head-on blow to the kremlin.

at present the situation in the middle east is excellent and is favourable to the people of all arab countries and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism. with the support of other third

world countries and the world people, the arab and palestinian people will certainly win new victories in the struggle against aggression and hegemonism so long as they reinforce unity and persist in a protracted struggle.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser Visit Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 26, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser, mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests arrived in kwangchow by special plane from urumchi this afternoon in the company of chinese foreign trade minister li chiang.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, liu chi-fa and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, sun yi-wu, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

paiyun airport today flew the national flags of china and australia. as prime minister and mrs. fraser and other distinguished visitors stepped down the plane, wang shou-tao and other local leaders walked up and warmly shook hands with them. youngsters performed joyous dances amid the beating of drums and the playing of musical instruments. the welcomers waved miniature national flags of china and australia, bouquets and colourful streamers to extend their warm welcome to the distinguished visitors.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet this evening in honour of prime minister and mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests. vice-chairman wang shou-tao and prime minister fraser made speeches at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship. in his speech, wang shou-tao said: long ago, people of kwangtung province had crossed the vast ocean to reside on the beautiful land of australia. working and living in friendship with the industrious australian people, they have sowed the seeds of sino-australian friendship. he expressed the conviction that

prime minister fraser's current visit to china would surely make new contributions to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and to the enhancement of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

in reply, prime minister fraser said: the importance of our current visit is to strengthen the mutual understanding between australia and china. apart from the understanding between the governments, what is more important is the understanding between the people.

after the banquet, the distinguished guests saw an acrobatic performance by the junior team of the kwangchow acrobatic troupe.

upon their departure from urumchi today, the australian guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by saifudin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and chairman of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and ismayil aymat, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee.

the distinguished australian guests this morning visited the museum of the region's history and an exhibition on the achievements of the region's revolution and construction in the company of ismayil aymat.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Editor of "Jornal Do Brazil"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting editor of "jornal do brasil" juarez bahia here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Handball Team Concludes Visit in Cameroon

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jun. 26, 1976)

the chinese men's handball team left here for home today after an eight-day friendly visit in cameroon.

njikam simon, director of sports of the ministry of youth and sports, and chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan were present at the airport to see the team off.

during its visit, the chinese team had two friendly matches and two joint practices with the cameroonian national men's handball team and exchanged experiences with them. the chinese sportsmen also visited several factories and a rural area where they were warmly welcomed.

on june 21, felix tonye, minister of youth and sports, received the head and deputy head of the chinese team. he gave a reception on june 23 in honour of the chinese team.

on june 25, the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the team's visit.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Visits Greece

(NCNA-English Athens, Jun. 26, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation attended the first session of the sino-greek mixed trade committee held here and paid a friendly visit to greece from june 18 to 26.

the chinese delegation held talks with the greek government trade delegation in a friendly atmosphere. the two sides reviewed the trade relations between the two countries after the signing of the sino-greek trade and payments agreement, exchanged views on the further development of trade relations and reached an agreement on amendment of certain articles of the sino-greek trade and payment agreement.

greek minister of commerce ioannis varvitsiotis received leader of the chinese delegation peng chin-po on june 22.

chinese ambassador ho yang gave a dinner yesterday in honour of the delegation. among the greek friends present was athanassios andreopoulos, director general for foreign trade of the ministry of commerce.

the chinese government trade delegation left here for home today.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese People's Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Icelandic Friendly Personages Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening a delegation of friendly personages from iceland led by kristjan gudlaugsson, president of the icelandic-chinese cultural society.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the icelandic guests arrived in peking in two groups on june 21 and 24. they will tour southern parts of china on their way home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences of the chinese academy of sciences, met and feted well-known japanese philosopher katsuto matsumura and his wife tama matsumura here this evening. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were well-known japanese historian kiyoshi inoue and his wife hatsue inoue who are in peking.

the japanese couple arrived in peking yesterday.

Shanghai's Peking Opera Troupe Concludes Public Performance in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 26, 1976)

shanghai's peking opera troupe from china successfully ended its public performance in japan after staging two shows of modern revolutionary peking operas in tokyo on june 24 and 25.

the troupe arrived in japan on may 11. it toured tokyo, hiroshima, kitakyushu, fukuoka, kyoto, osaka, yokohama and nagoya, where it staged a total of 24 shows of modern revolutionary peking opera. more than 60,000 spectators from various circles in japan saw the operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "trial of chair" and "chin chiang ferry", or selections from the operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "the boulder bay". in addition, tens of millions of japanese people saw the performances on television. the performance tour of the troupe has further strengthened the cultural exchange between china and japan and enhanced the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

many japanese spectators and progressive friends in the literary and art circles hold that china's modern revolutionary peking opera has achieved the unity of political and ideological content with the perfection of artistic form, and it bears the salient features of the time. it is classic example for modern drama. after seeing the performance, a housewife named hasegawa said, "it is very touching that chairman mao's teachings have taken deep root in the people's hearts. the chinese people are united as one. through the performance,

i saw the sturdy steps of the chinese people on their forward march." japanese friend hashimoto said that the modern revolutionary peking opera portrays the sharp class struggle and he saw in it the shining image of the chinese people who are determined to fight to the end for the liberation of mankind.

tokyo governor ryoichi minobe and his wife saw the performance on june 24. they congratulated the artistes on their successful performance in japan.

in the company of leader of the troupe hsiang hsu and chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, saw the performance on june 25 together with over 4,000 spectators of various strata.

after the performance, the slogan "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples" appeared on the red backdrop. the artistes waved bouquets in acknowledgement of the spectators' prolonged warm applause. an warm atmosphere of china-japan friendship prevailed in the theatre.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Delegation of Foreign Trade Bureau of Ministry of Industry and Trade Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

the delegation of the foreign trade bureau of the ministry of industry and trade of laos led by nouxay sithixay, director of the office of the lao ministry of industry and trade, wound up its visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by chinese department director of the ministry of foreign trade kao lu and lao ambassador to china thavone sichaleune.

while in peking, the delegation held friendly discussions with the chinese departments concerned on carrying out the agreement of economic and technical cooperations between the governments of china and laos signed on march 18, 1976.

the delegation signed a contract on commodities supply with the chinese import and export corporation concerned.

it visited industrial and agricultural units and toured places of historical interest.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met and had a cordial and friendly talk here yesterday with the delegation.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

solohery crescent rakotofiringa, malagasy ambassador to china, and mrs. rakotofiringa gave a reception here today in celebration of the national day of the democratic republic of madagascar.

among the guests were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, hsia chih-hsu, vice-minister of light industry, chao cheng-hung, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Receives Chinese Observers
to Handicrafts Congress Session

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 25, 1976)

mexican president luis echeverria today received the chinese observers' group to the 7th session of the world handicrafts congress at the "pine wood" presidential residence.

the chinese group is led by li kang, council member of the chinese light industry society and assistant manager of the art handicrafts corporation of the ministry of light industry.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was present on the occasion.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese group and presented them with pieces of mexican handiworks.

the 7th session of the world handicrafts congress was held in oaxtepec city, morelos state, from june 7 to june 12. after the congress, the chinese group has paid visits to a number of home workshops and factories of traditional mexican handicrafts at toluca, guadalajara, oaxaca and puebla, at the invitation of the national foundation for the development of handicraft.

the chinese group is due to leave for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Friendly Tourist Group Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 25, 1976)

a chinese friendly tourist group led by jen ming-tao, standing committee member of the szechwan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, arrived here today.

among those greeting the visitors at the airport were dumitru turcus, deputy head of a department under the central committee of the romanian communist party, and elie voicu, first vice-minister of tourism.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present.

Feature Story: Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble's Peformance Tour of Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 26, 1976)

profound friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples and armies permeates the three-week performance tour of romania made by the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble in the early summer of may and june.

its performances in bucharest, galati, vrancea, bacau, brasov and sibiu were warmly welcomed by romanian officers and fighters as well as people from all walks of life. in sibiu no sooner had the news of the chinese ensemble's visit spread than all tickets were sold out. some romanian friends made a special trip from more than 100 kilometres away to see the performance. in brasov, an old couple both at the age of more than 80 holding the hands of their chinese friends after seeing their performance said: "you've expressed the chinese people's deep sentiments of friendship for the romanian people. we hope you'll come again in future excl."

the members of the chinese p.l.a. song and dance ensemble have further enhanced their consciousness in the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art following their participation in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the struggle to repudiate teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. with their songs, dances and music, the chinese p.l.a. artists acquainted the romanian people with the achievements of the chinese revolution in the literary and art field. their performances reflected the new look in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, the army life and the unity between armymen and people. a romanian warrant officer said: "from your performance of the dance 'on the road of march', i've come to find that the chinese army is powerful and has revolutionary qualities. the political and ideological work in the army is well done. the romanian people are proud of having such comrades-in-arms." many romanian friends pointed out at the end of the performance that the great proletarian cultural revolution had raised chinese literature and art to a new level.

during their performance tour, the chinese literary and art workers were accorded cordial help and warm care by the romanian armymen and people. wherever the chinese song and dance ensemble performed, the chinese and romanian comrades-in-arms worked side by side to erect or remove the stage setting. despite their language barriers, common will and comradeship-in-arms had kept them in perfect cooperation.

during their stay in romania, some of the chinese artists most happily met with their romanian counterparts of the "doena" art troupe which had thrice visited china. hearing that chinese soloist ma yu-tao wanted to learn the romanian patriotic song "singing vigorously as a lark", "doena" singer bogza helped her learn to sing it word by word.

one day, lo li-ping, a young chinese dancer, had an accident during work. he was rushed to the bacau county hospital where he was treated by the most experienced doctor. romanian vice-defence minister gomoiu called up from bucharest to extend his sympathy and leading members of the bacau county garrison visited lo li-ping at the hospital.

through the tour, the members of the chinese ensemble were deeply impressed by the revolutionary spirit of the romanian armymen and people in their fight to safeguard state sovereignty. moldova, a district in the northeastern part of the country, had suffered from foreign aggression in the past. in a performance tour of this district, a chinese singer sang a romanian song "this is my moldova" and was greeted with thunderous applause. a romanian friend embraced the chinese singer and said with feeling: "you've sung what is in the heart of the romanian people excl. the hearts of our two peoples and two armies are closely linked excl." some spectators said that beautiful and rich moldova was more than once the victim of aggression. the peoples of china and romania had similar experience in history and have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against foreign aggression and for national emancipation.

on june 15, the art troupe of an officer school in sibiu county entertained the chinese guests with an excellent performance before the latter's departure from sibiu city, the last in their tour. displaying the determination of the romanian army to defend the motherland at all times, the performance deeply moved the chinese guests.

during its stay in romania, the ensemble visited shipyards, timber processing factories as well as truck and tractor plants. the chinese artists sincerely rejoiced over the achievements made by the romanian people in socialist construction and were filled with admiration for their vigour in building socialism.

medias city in sibiu county was one of the most seriously affected areas during the big floods of 1970 and 1975. however, the chinese guests could find no trace of them when they visited the

place. instead, they saw a scene of prosperity. a leading member of the medias city party committee told us, "in face of the natural calamity, the army and people of the entire county and city, united as one under the personal command of comrade ceausescu, had fought night and day and, within the short period of two months, production was resumed in factories and output was raised markedly."

the visit of over 20 days has left the chinese artists with a vivid impression: the feelings between comrades-in-arms are deep, and the friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples and armies will flow on like the danube.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent on New Tsars' Evil Intent on Indian Ocean Peace Zone Question

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

moscow's new tsars have recently changed their attitude of opposing "a peace zone in the indian ocean" and repeatedly trumpeted their "understanding" of and "symphathy" with the proposal for turning the ocean into a peace zone. they pretended to be much concerned about "peace" and "security" in this area.

however, it is the soviet revisionists' usual practice to conceal their sinister designs with high-sounding words. this time, the new tsars again have something up their sleeve in their sudden 180-degree turn on the question of a peace zone in the indian ocean.

now, the indian ocean has been thrown into disorder as a result of the ever fiercer scramble there between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. since 1971, a number of countries in the region have proposed to turn the ocean into a peace zone and firmly demanded that the armed forces of the two superpowers be pulled out of the region and their military bases removed. this just struggle has won wide support of the third world countries but met with obstinate obstruction from the new tsars. under the pretext of "navigation freedom" and "equal security", they arbitrarily rejected the proposal on the establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean at several u.n. general assembly sessions. what is more, they have intensified their military expansion

by nearly doubling the number of ships of the soviet sub-fleet in the indian ocean, and seized some overt or covert military bases along its coast.

now, the kremlin suddenly made an about-face turn and dressed itself as one who understands and sympathizes with "a peace zone in the indian ocean". however, a sham is a sham. the soviet revisionists' chieftain brezhnev's remarks on this question and the moscow press propaganga have let the cat out of the bag.

referring to "security" in the indian ocean at the "25th party congress" last february, brezhnev said, "of late, pronouncements have been proliferating in many countries against any of the powers setting up military bases in the region of the indian ocean. we are in sympathy with these pronouncements." he justified himself by saying that "the soviet union has never had, and now has no intention whatever of building military bases in the indian ocean. and we call on the united states to take the same stand." striking the same tune in a speech at the kremlin on june 8, he described more explicitly the establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean merely as a question of "whether to maintain ..... and estaolish new foreign military bases". the boss having set the tune, moscow's propaganda band made a terrific din at once. when a number of third world countries exposed the "existence of soviet military bases in the indian ocean", the soviet magazine "new times" (the 17th issue, 1976) described it as "entirely groundless" and asserted that "our (referring to soviet) hands are clean". the soviet paper "the red star" on may 30 advertised that the soviet union is "concerned about the consolidation of peace in this area of the globe" and declared that "peace here can be consolidated" "only by liquidating the u.s. military bases (in the indian ocean)".

now it is clear to all what despicable tricks the soviet revisionists are up to. 1. they have cut the essence out of the proposal -- establishing a peace zone in the indian ocean, and alleged that the proposal only calls for the dismantling of "big powers' military bases", thus bypassing the key point -- the withdrawal of the superpowers' armed forces from the indian ocean. 2. they denied that there are soviet military bases in the indian ocean, thus shifting the responsibility for the failure to establish a peace zone in the indian ocean onto others.

brezhnev and company have to change their tactics because of the daily-rising call for turning the indian ocean into a peace zone. on the surface, they have accepted the idea for the establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean but actually, emasculated and distorted it. sober-minded people can discern at a glance the real motive of the soviet social-imperialists. under the

cloak of showing "concern for a peace zone in the indian ocean", they are trying to achieve the objective of killing two birds with one stone excl. to edge out their rival from the indian ocean and maintain their own military bases there. and they want to continue expanding their military strength in the indian ocean. when the proposal for the "establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean" came up for discussion at the u.n. general assembly, a soviet representative stated unambiguously that the soviet military vessels "will not withdraw from the indian ocean". this reveals to the public how hypocritical are moscow's so-called "understanding" of and "sympathy" with the stand for turning the indian ocean into a peace zone.

the question of establishing a peace zone in the indian ocean will be an important item on the agenda of the forthcoming fifth summit conference of non-aligned countries. prior to the start of the conference, the kremlin revisionists are playing up this question obviously from another ulterior motive. they harp on their "concern for the peace and security" of the indian ocean and masquerade themselves as the "natural allies of the non-aligned movement" in order to get away from the condemnation by the fifth summit conference of non-aligned countries in connection with the question of a peace zone in the indian ocean and try to channel the non-aligned movement into the soviet-designed orbit.

doing evil by all kinds of methods and harbouring ill intent under the pretence of innocence -- this is the customary tactics of the soviet social-imperialists which has been seen through by the third world countries and people in their struggle. no matter what beautiful guise they assume, the new tsars can never succeed in their intrigues and manoeuvres on the problem of peace zone in the indian ocean. the final communique adopted by the meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries which concluded in algiers at the beginning of this month stresses that "the non-aligned countries must cooperate closely to prevent all peace zones, particularly the indian ocean, from becoming the site of big power rivalry, and to eliminate the presence of all foreign air and naval forces threatening the littoral countries, security and international peace." this is undoubtedly a powerful rebuttal to the new tsars' fallacies on the problem of the indian ocean.

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New Tsarist Rule Devastates Economy in Moldavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

the economy in the moldavian republic of the soviet union has grown lopsidedly and the people there are leading a miserable life. this is caused by the practice of the new tsars in the kremlin, who, like the old tsars, have kept the areas inhabited by non-russian nations as colonies.

after annexing moldavia in the early 19th century, tsarist russia changed moldavia into a supply base of farm produce and a market for its manufactured goods, so as to keep pace with the development of russian capitalism. the production of grapes, tobacco, fruit, vegetables and crop growing were promoted in moldavia but industrial development was curbed by every possible means. consequently a serious lopsided development took place in the economy of moldavia which was reduced to, an economic appendage to central russia. referring to the situation in the areas including moldavia under tsarist russian occupation, lenin pointed out that these areas "serve as something like colonies for russian capitalism and ensure its tremendous development".

inheriting the mantle of the old tsars, the soviet revisionists, not long after their advent to power, openly declared that they would maintain the "long formed and regional (geographical) division of labour" and that the russian federative republic would "obtain from moldavia wine and fruits" and supply moldavia and other republics with industrial products. guided by this policy of the new tsars, the lopsidedness of the economic development in moldavia worsened. brezhnev admitted in a speech on october 11, 1974 that moldavia, with its population being 1.5 per cent of the total of the soviet union, produced almost one third of the country's grapes and more than one third of the tobacco. according to soviet official statistics, moldavia's per capita grape output in 1974 grew by 56 per cent above 1960, while in the same period, the proportion of its industrial production to its total social production in terms of value always remained the lowest in all union republics of the country. this republic even is not able to produce any chemical fertilizer at all, though agriculture maintains an important position in its economy.

the first secretary of the moldavian party central committee said in a report on september 6 last year that moldavia's industrial capability "is far from being used to the full". "moldavia is an important area producing foodstuffs and raw materials for the food industry according to the division of labour in the whole of the

soviet union", therefore, development was forbidden in a number of its industrial branches. in 1965 it turned out 2,500 pieces of metal-cutting machine tools, but now it has ceased production of such things. a moldavian deputy to the u.s.s.r. supreme soviet once openly accused the moscow authorities of not taking into consideration the complaints of the (moldavian) republic, forcing the kishinev tractor plant of moldavia to cut production and asking it "to lower the speed of growth in production capacity".

moscow's discrimination against the industrial development in moldavia has kept the food industry in the republic in backwardness though it is an important area producing materials for food. the chairman of the council of ministers of moldavia disclosed that "many enterprises in the food industry with low-efficient machines and equipment still operate according to out-dated technology." according to soviet official data, moldavia's grape output in 1974 accounted for 21.4 per cent of the total output of the country, while its wine output took only 8.2 per cent.

the new tsars have squeezed out of moldavia large quantities of farm products like grapes and tobacco. they are not in the least interested in the development of other farm products in moldavia and the elevation of mechanization of its agricultural production. a moldavian deputy complained at the december 1973 session of the u.s.s.r. supreme soviet that the development of moldavia's agricultural production "has been impeded for lack of necessary machines and equipment. the question of comprehensive mechanization in animal husbandry and production of feed grains is particularly serious". according to "the soviet national economy yearbook, 1974", the horse-power used in agriculture by a moldavian agricultural worker was half below the average of the country. the 1974 per capita grain output of moldavia was one third less than that of 1913 in tsarist russia and the number of sheep per capita decreased by nearly 50 per cent in the same period.

the new tsars have intensified their exploitation and plunder of the moldavian people despite moldavia's grave economic difficulties. the first secretary of the moldavian party central committee complained at the march, 1965 plenary session of the central committee of the soviet revisionist party that "the procurement quota is not in proportion to the growth of total (farm) produce"; when the authorities procured farm products, they took "neither consideration of the realistic possibilities of the republic nor its characteristics"; "the products left to the collective farms and state farms after the procurement were insufficient to extend production and pay normal wages"; furthermore "there is an unreasonable big gap"."between the prices of procurement of farm produce and industrial products sold to farms". this

situation has not changed in recent years. the soviet official publications have revealed that the volume of grains, meat, milk and eggs procured in moldavia in 1974 increased and their shares in the output also grew. the per capita quantity of grains left in moldavian villages in 1974 was seven per cent less than that of 1965. the soviet paper "rural life" discloses that the soviet authorities exerted so great a pressure on the peasants to make them sell more butter and eggs than they can afford that they had to buy these products from shops in the neighbouring villages to fulfil their targets. this incurred a great loss among the moldavian peasents.

the soviet journal "economics of agriculture" discloses that the merciless fleecing by the soviet revisionist authorities has resulted in enormous loss in vegetable production at moldavia's state farms.

under the rule of the new tsars, moldavia has become one of the areas where the standard of living is the lowest in the soviet union. according to the soviet official publications, the average monthly wage of moldavian workers and staff has in the last few years been the lowest in the soviet union, and is one fifth lower than that of the russian federative republic. the net income of collective farms in moldavia is below the average in the soviet union. the debts owed by moldavian collective farms to the state have increased rapidly. the per household 1974 figure is 6.5 times bigger than that of 1965.

the ruthless oppression and exploitation by the new tsars have aroused strong discontent among the moldavian working people, who are resisting in various forms. the paper "soviet moldavia" reveals that 66 per cent of the workers of many building departments in the republic's rural areas have skipped work for different periods of time. where there is the most ruthless oppression, there is the strongest resistance. the people of moldavia and other soviet nationalities will not be left to the tender mercy of the new tsars for ever.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Republic of South Vietnam Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1976)

vu ngoc ho, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of south viet nam to china, left peking for home today at the end of his term of office.

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POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT

Bankruptcy of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Slavish Comprador Philosophy

- a two-line struggle around the home-built 300,000-kilowatt power generating set

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 17, 1976)

The Wangt'ing Power Generating Plant of Kiangsu, standing on the bank of the Grand Canal, has a power plant rising to over 50 meters high.

Inside, a 300,000-kilowatt turbogenerating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor designed, built and installed by our country is running merrily. The powerful electric current is delivered in an endless flow to factories and rural areas through high tension wires over metal pylons rising up to the blue sky.

After the home-built 300,000-kilowatt power generating set was installed and put on stream in September 1974, the workers who carefully operate the power plant have accumulated several hundred thousand data in slightly over a year and completed more than 100 items of relatively important innovations together with the workers of the manufacturing plant for the constant improvement of this power generating set. The victorious operation of this unit of power generating set has added a big pearl to the 10,000-li power network of the great socialist motherland, thus indicating that China has attained a new level in the designing and building of equipment for large-capacity power stations and in the development of the power industry.

The successful trial manufacture and victorious operation of this Chinese made 300,000-kilowatt turbogenerating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor have composed a paean of triumph to the victory of Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and once again pronounced the bankruptcy of the slavish comprador philosophy advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

The Birth of the "Glory-Winning Generator" in Struggle

The 300,000-kilowatt power generating set was born in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-h'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company made every effort to push the slavish comprador philosophy that "it is better to buy than build generators," and this slowed down the development of the power generator industry in China. In the great cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the workers of Shanghai rose up to rebel against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and national betrayal and seized back the right to build large capacity power generators. The power generator workers overcame all difficulties and built a 300,000-kilowatt power generating set of high velocity and quality. This was a violent struggle for criticizing the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, and consolidating and developing the important gains of the great cultural revolution.

Many veteran workers who took part in the construction of China's first lot of power stations said excitedly: "Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing pushed a revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and national betrayal, and habitually relied on goods imported from other countries. When installing foreign machinery, we suffered no end of indignities from the foreign people. Today, the installation of a Chinese-made '300,000' generator with our own hands is truly a proud experience for us. We would rather go without a few nights' sleep and lose a few pounds of weight to install this set of 'glory-winning generator' at the highest possible speed with work of the best quality." They raced against time, battled through the night, tackled problems and performed miracles to fulfill the task of building the power station with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and experimented successfully with many new techniques, technologies and methods of construction to save a great amount of raw materials and funds for the state.

Last year Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, whipped up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, cast forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," made every effort to publicize the reactionary theory of productive forces, displayed the signboard of "all for the sake of four modernizations," vociferously peddled the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, and openly advocated pinning the hopes of developing science and technology on foreign capitalists. The moment he resumed office, he carried out counter-attacks in revenge and attempted to smother the home-built large capacity power generating set. Under the influence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and national betrayal, the target set for the production of turbogenerating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor in the Shanghai Dynamo Plant was drastically curtailed.

When Teng Hsiao-p'ing energetically whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, some people grasped hold of certain technical defects found in the operation of the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set, and

concentrated their attack on one point without touching the rest. Imitating the tone of phoney foreign devils, they vilified the Chinese-made power generating set as a "dead engine." They also attempted to take away the technical data accumulated by the workers for analysis and study and for improving quality to find fault with the Chinese-made generator, and dreamed of condemning the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt turbogenerating unit with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. However, the heroic working people of Shanghai stemmed this counter-current, protected this unit of "glory-winning generator" born in struggle, and continued to advance along the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao.

The Chinese Workers Can Throw the Western Bourgeoisie Far Behind

Is the quality of the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set not as good as those of other countries? The operators of the Wangt'ing Power Generating Plant have the most right to speak. The operators and technicians said: From the time the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set was started to generate power up to now, it has been functioning normally for more than one year. This shows that both the technical property of this set and the quality of manufacture are in every respect up to standards. In foreign countries, a new set generally calls for two to three years of tuning before it could function normally. Take the first unit of 300,000-kilowatt power generating set installed by the Soviet revisionists in 1963 for example. During the first year, its longest continuous running time was only 58 hours, but the longest continuous running time of the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set in the first year was as long as 897 hours. Through the untiring efforts of the workers, the running of the generating set has now become more and more stable, and 540 million units of power had been generated from January to May this year.

More than a year of operation without a single incident of serious accident is something seldom found in foreign countries. According to revelations in foreign journals, when a unit of large-capacity power generating set was tuned in a certain capitalist country, the rotor tore loose from the set and caused serious damage to the plant and equipment. In contrast, our workers said with pride: "China has only a history of ten to twenty years in the building of power generating equipment, but has successfully tuned a 300,000-kilowatt power generating set in the first attempt. This fully shows that the Chinese workers can throw the Western bourgeoisie far behind."

However, all new things are bound to have some imperfections at the beginning, and it is invariably necessary to keep on perfecting them in the actual course of struggle. This was so in the successful trial-building of the 125,000-kilowatt power generating set in China and is also so in trial building of the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set this time. Last September, some people seized hold of the phenomenon of leakage arising in the rotor of the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set, and vainly attempted to force the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set to dismount and suspend production. However, the problem of leakage was solved through the diligent efforts of the workers.

Is the quality of the power generating sets imported from abroad better? A unit of 100,000-kilowatt hydrogen-cooled power generating set made by Soviet revisionism installed at the Wuching Thermal Power Plant ran only six years when its coils thickened and burned out. It can be seen from this that the quality of some of the foreign equipment is not as good as the home-made equipment. However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing made not a grunt about the serious technical breakdowns in foreign generators. Instead, he wanted to import them in large numbers and use "buying generators" to repress "building generators." In the view of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, troubles developed were accidental with foreign generator but inevitable with Chinese-made generators. Is it not patently clear which side Teng Hsiao-p'ing was speaking for?

In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the workers indignantly said: "The Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor is small in size but its cooling effect is good. Even the capitalist countries are compelled to acknowledge its superiority, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing arbitrarily wants to smother it. It can be seen that what he opposes is not a unit of Chinese-made power generator but the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts put forth by Chairman Mao and the taking of our own road in industrial development in an attempt to turn China into an economic satellite of foreign countries. We will never agree to this!"

Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocated that it was necessary to rely on import in order to develop China's industry at a high speed. This is pure poppycock!

Before liberation, China had no industry for the manufacture of power generating equipment, and even a single tube or screw for the construction of a small power station had to be imported from abroad. At that time, the total capacity of all power stations in Shanghai was less than 300,000 kilowatts, and moreover, all of the power stations were under imperialist control. The installed generating capacity for the whole country was only about 1,850,000 kilowatts.

After liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through adhering to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and smashing the blockade of imperialism, revisionism, and reaction, China's industry for building power generating equipment was able to grow from nothing to something, from the small to the big, and make rapid development. In 1955, the first unit of Chinese-made 6,000-kilowatt steam turbine generating set built by the workers of Shanghai opened up a new chapter in electric power construction in China. During the great leap forward of 1958, the first unit of turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor was victoriously born. The great proletarian cultural revolution gave a powerful impetus to the rapid development of the industry for manufacturing power generating equipment in China. In the past ten years, the capacity of the equipment for power stations manufactured in China was equivalent to 2.65 times that of the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution. The power generating equipment produced in 1975 was equivalent to seven and a half times that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution.

Take the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set for example. From the first unit of 6,000-kilowatt generator produced in China to the production of the first unit of 300,000-kilowatt generator, China took only a total of eighteen years to cover the course. The same course took the US forty-three years and the Soviet Union thirty-four years to complete. The course from the breaking of ground to the generating of power took the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set only 15 months to complete and the course from the generating of power to perfect functioning took only slightly over a year. It took the Soviet revisionists two or three times longer to install and perfect their first unit of 300,000-kilowatt generating set.

These facts tellingly show that we can never develop our country's industry at a high speed by following the footsteps of the Western bourgeoisie. Only by adhering to the road of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts could we bring the superiority of China's socialist system into play and develop the industries of our country with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The workers have put it aptly: "Subsisting on the leftovers of others leads to suffering of indignities, and we could never build socialism by relying on others. If industry is to be carried out according to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish comprador philosophy, society will go backward and the state will change color."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing clamored that it was "more economical" to import generators from abroad than build them in China. This is also closing eyes to the facts. The workers of Shanghai have worked out the following sets of accounts. The first one is that the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set has adopted the advanced cooling technology with "inner water-cooled stator and rotor" invented by the Chinese workers for the turbogenerator and applied a series of world advanced techniques in the whole set. This has greatly heightened the morale of the Chinese workers and diminished the hauteur of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. The second one is that because the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set has made use of more than 20 kinds of high-temperature resistant high-grade alloy steel and for the first time installed a new type of Chinese-designed blades in the turbine, the whole generating set has the unique features of smaller in size, lighter in weight and consuming less fuel, and is up to the world's advanced level. The third one is that the auxiliary and link-up equipment of the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set has adopted more than 2,000 kinds of new products, materials, techniques and technologies. The building and operating of this unit of giant set with new techniques and high parameters is like the operating of a school for bringing up people of ability and steeling the ranks, and this has greatly improved China's standards in designing, building and installing power generating equipment.

The workers said: "In settlement of accounts, the methods are always at variance with the stands taken." Teng Hsiao-p'ing, who represents the bourgeois to counter-attack the proletariat in revenge, wants to get rid of the superiority of the socialist system and to tie the destiny of socialist construction to the apron string of the Western bourgeoisie. The accounts we want to settle are the morale of the Chinese working people, the superiority of the socialist system and the broad vista of China taking our own road in industrial development.

Resolutely Work Against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Slavish Comprador Philosophy

In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the electro-mechanical workers and power station workers of Shanghai have come to see clearly that Teng Hsiao-p'ing, who practices class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism abroad, always follows the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, and sabotages the socialist economy in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. If things were carried out in accordance with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and national betrayal, it would inevitably lead to the following evil results: (1) Due to the loss of independence economically we would be unable to take the initiative politically, and could only become a satellite of imperialism and social-imperialism. (2) China's industrial development would be impeded and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people would be repressed. (3) Technically, we could only forever trail behind others at a snail's pace.

Our divergence in principle with Teng Hsiao-p'ing lies not in the question of whether or not to introduce advanced technology from abroad, but in where we should stand, what line we should implement and what road we should take. The broad masses of workers said: Regarding things from abroad, we must eliminate the dross, retain the essential and turn them to our use. We spend some money to buy machinery entirely for the sake of self-reliance, and we can never rely completely on others but must keep our foothold in "introduction." Reliance on foreign countries can only provide us with things on a temporary basis, but by maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, things will be permanently ours.

The waging of a tit-for-tat struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and national betrayal has brought out the soaring revolutionary zeal of the broad masses. The workers of the Wangt'ing Power Plant criticized the slavish comprador philosophy advertised by Teng Hsiao-p'ing with practical actions. The workers of the teams and shifts of the turbine squad fought day and night by the side of the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set, and maintained and use it with great care. Old worker Liu Shen-yüan is 70 years old this year. After working in the power station for 46 years he retired several years ago. When he heard of the installation of a 300,000-kilowatt power generating set in the plant, he was filled with joy. He immediately hurried to the plant and asked the secretary of the Party committee for permission to take part in the battle. He said that come what might, he wanted to work a few more years with the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set. Unable to dissuade him, the leadership put him in charge of the quality control team. Every day, he had to climb scores of meters to the top of the plant and keep a careful watch on the running of the generating set. He also put forward many suggestions for the improvement of quality. Examples of this kind could be found all over the plant. Running their hands affectionately over the generator, the workers said with deep feelings: "The 300,000-kilowatt power generating set is made in China and linked with the hearts of us workers. The sight of it fills us with vitality."

In the days of working against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, the leading comrades of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee resolutely supported the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of workers, called many meetings concerned, with specific trades organized the whole municipality to take part in the big battle for attacking strongholds, and made great efforts to keep on perfecting the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set. During the manufacture and installation of the 300,000-kilowatt power generating set, hundreds of units from all parts of the motherland also provided energetic support and enthusiastic assistance in all fields, thus fully manifesting the monolithic solidarity of the Chinese working people and the spirit of communist cooperation between fraternal units.

The struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao accelerated the rapid development of the industry for the manufacture of power generating equipment in China. The workers said: "Teng Hsiao-p'ing's refusal to let us take our own road in industrial development will never succeed! We will build more and better generators to win glory for the socialist motherland!" The workers of the Shanghai Dynamo Plant, the Shanhai Steam Turbine Plant and the Shanghai Boiler Plant engaged in the manufacture of the Chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt power generating set, as well as many other producing units of auxiliary equipment, including the No. 1 Shanghai Water Pump Plant, are at present taking advantage of the impetus provided by the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing to work diligently and step up the tempo of their advance in the manufacture of a power-generating unit of still greater capacity.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Pleading and Risking One's Life Are All Short-Lived

by

Li Hsüeh (李雪)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 28, 1976)

For the sake of reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing applied all of his experience in counter-revolutionary political struggle. He put up all kinds of signboards, one of which was "pleading for the people."

"Pleading for the people" appeared before in ancient time. In the dynasty of Western Han, those men of virtue and letters who represented the restoration forces of the slave-owners hung out the signboard of "pleading for the people" at the start of the Salt and Iron Conference to attack the Legalist line defended by Sang Hung-yang. Thereafter in history, almost all reactionary figures practicing restoration and regression disguised themselves as the "redeemers," and held up the tattered banner of "pleading for the people" to deceive the world and befuddle the public.

This experience in counter-revolutionary political struggle is also plagiarized by today's restorationists. The sinister play Hai Jui Dismissed from Office produced under the inspiration of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters sang the old tune of "pleading for the people" and called upon P'eng Te-huai and his kind of revisionist "overlords to do things for the people." The "Outline of Project '571'," the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, also put up the signboard of "pleading for the people" and used the vicious language of "'rich government' and people's poverty" to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and slander the great proletarian cultural revolution.

At present, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also played this counter-revolutionary trick. After he resumed work, he voiced grievances for this one and complained against injustice for that one. Claiming that the great cultural revolution "has done harm to" the old cadres and old workers, that the intellectuals "cannot make use of what they have learned," and that the scientific research personnel "are down-hearted," and so on and so forth, he behaved as though he were a "redeemer."

Evidently, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "pleading for the people" is a swindle, a potion of infatuating soup, which vainly attempts to beguile others into risking their lives for his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Anyone who does not believe this can take a look for himself. Was not Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "pleading for the people" meant to plead for those unrepentant capitalist-roaders? Didn't he voice grievances and complain against injustice done entirely for those counter-revolutionaries who attacked the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat? Was not all of his experience in counter-revolutionary political struggle dedicated to the defense of the interests of

the bourgeois inside and outside the Party and especially of the capitalist-roaders within the Party, with the all-round restoration of capitalism as his ultimate aim? While he intrigued and conspired, he described himself as "open and aboveboard." Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of the people who want revolutions will not be fooled. Just as Marx and Engels pointed out: "The aristocracy, in order to rally the people to them, waved the proletarian alms bag in front for a banner. But the people, so often as they joined them, saw on their hindquarters the old feudal coats of arms, and deserted with loud and irreverent laughter." ("Manifesto of the Communist Party," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 274)

Doesn't it mean then that Teng Hsiao-p'ing would not be able to recruit lackeys who would risk their lives for him? Not necessarily so. However, they are not the people, but "those who have fallen into obscurity." The handful of counter-revolutionaries who committed atrocities at T'ienanmen Square were exactly this type of persons. They gathered under the black banner of "taking the three directives as the key link," and "fearing not to part with their heads and shed their blood," they risked their lives for Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "day of four modernizations" or day of capitalist restoration. This fact clearly shows that while Teng Hsiao-p'ing pleads for "those who have fallen into obscurity" and are opposed to the socialist revolution, a handful of counter-revolutionaries risk their lives for Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line; and that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the commander of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party working for reversal of verdicts and restoration, while the new and old bourgeoisie and all demons and monsters form his social foundation.

However, ruthless history tells us: no matter who plead for the counter-revolutionary, "people who have fallen into obscurity" and no matter who risk their lives for the chieftain of the revisionist line, their practice of restoration and regression is destined to be short-lived and to end in failure. Liu Shao-ch'i has collapsed and so has Lin Piao. Teng Hsiao-p'ing who shouted that he was "not afraid of being knocked down a second time" has also collapsed. All reactionaries who go against the historical tide, might stand for a while, but could never escape the final doom.

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WORSHIP OF THINGS FOREIGN

Telling Exposure of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Slavish Comprador Philosophy

by

the central study group of the CCP committee for the Hutung Shipyard

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the ringleader of the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square. This counter-revolutionary incident has completely exposed that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line represents the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and a handful of class enemies. Therefore, concentrating our fire-power to criticize deeply and thoroughly Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is of great significance toward combating and guarding against revisionism and building socialism.

Last August, displaying the signboard of "accelerating the pace of industrial development," Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth a so-called "major policy." The core of this "major policy" is to oppose Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and to shift the foothold of industrial development toward relying on the introduction of foreign technology and equipment. Teng Hsiao-p'ing has also made rules and regulations out of it for peddling everywhere. This so-called "major policy" is a telling exposure of his slavish comprador philosophy and capitulationism and is an out-and-out product of the revisionist line.

Open Opposition to the Policy of Maintaining Independence, Keeping the Initiative in Our Own Hands and Relying on Our Own Efforts

Where should the foothold of building socialism be placed after all? Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that "it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts" and that we should "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary." However, this so-called "major policy" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's mainly relies on the introduction of new technology and equipment from abroad in the practice of four modernizations, the adoption of new techniques, the acceleration of the technical transformation of industry and the raising of labor productivity. This is his open opposition to Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

Since liberation and especially after the great cultural revolution, by relying on the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," we have brought the wisdom and sagacity of the broad masses of workers and peasants and the revolutionary intellectuals into full play and won great victories in socialist construction.

Chairman Mao issued the call, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing; in agriculture, learn from Tachai." How have the achievements of Tach'ing and Tachai been obtained? Are they obtained by relying on foreign equipment or foreign technology? Basically no. They have been obtained by relying on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, by relying on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and by relying on the collective wisdom of the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

Take our shipbuilding industry in Shanghai for example. In the short period of six years since the battle of emancipation started with a bang in 1970, we have already built 1,000,000 tons of ships, equivalent to the sum total of tonnage built in the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution. In the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, only one 10,000-ton vessel had been built in Shanghai. After the great cultural revolution, forty-four 10,000-ton vessels have been built. After the vessel "Fengch'ing" proudly made a successful voyage to Europe, five other 10,000-ton vessels victoriously sailed the oceans. A 10,000-ton class dredger, a floating dock and a number of engineering vessels for conducting ocean surveys and ocean geological prospecting were also successfully built one after another. At present, the home-built ships of the 10,000- and 3,000-ton classes are not only used at home but are also available for export.

Relying on the rich creative ability of the broad masses of workers and technicians, our shipyard has also built our own series of diesel engines on the basis of self-reliance. At present, our shipyard is building five prototypes of diesel engines and 387 units with more than 542,000 h.p. have already been built. The iron-clad facts have effectively repudiated the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish comprador philosophy of relying on foreign countries to develop our industry and once again attested to the incomparable correctness of Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.

The practice of struggle tells us that if we rely on the "introduction" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing to develop China's industry, we could only end up in a blind alley. This is a profound historical lesson. In the past, the Soviet revisionist experts had vainly attempted to hold down the ship-building capacity of our shipyard to vessels below the 3,000-ton class, and all things ranging from equipment and shipway to building techniques, streamlined methods of production, and even roads and workshops were kept under "tight reins." In 1959, flaunting the banner of "aid" they supplied our shipyard with equipment and blueprints for the trial-production of a certain type of new products, and also sent us experts. In 1960, at the crucial moment in the trial-production of this new product, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique broke their promises, one-sidedly tore up the contracts and recalled their experts in a vain attempt to strangulate China's shipbuilding industry. However, we were not cowed by this, and relying on our own efforts, despite the shortage of blueprints, materials and equipment, we produced the new product on the basis of self-reliance. From both the positive and negative aspects of experience, we have further realized that in order to be independent politically, a socialist country must be independent economically, keep the initiative in its own hands and on its own efforts before it can truly become a strong and powerful socialist country.

We maintain that the emphasis on self-reliance does not mean that we do not want to assimilate advanced experience from abroad, nor does it mean that we absolutely have no need of introducing advanced technology from other countries. In order to implement the policy of "making foreign things serve China" we must "seriously learn the good experience of foreign countries, and also study their bad experience so that we can take warning from them." We must analytically assimilate things that are beneficial to our country.

However, in many of his speeches on industrial problems, Teng Hsiao-p'ing again and again talked about "introduction" and entirely wanted to rely on foreign countries--still his old theme of "white or black, the cat which catches mice is a good cat." The worker-comrades aptly said: Teng Hsiao-p'ing's desire to "introduce some more advanced technology from other countries" is false. What he really wants is to "introduce the capitalist system and turn China into a satellite of imperialism or social-imperialism.

The Object Is To Reverse the Verdicts of the Great Cultural Revolution

The slavish comprador philosophy or capitulationist "major policy" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the product of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and its object is to reverse the verdicts and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution. After he resumed work, he concocted the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" behind the back of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, set the pace in whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, launched vengeful counter-attacks on a large scale, described the excellent situation after the great cultural revolution as a mass of pitch darkness, and grew to become most rampant in July, August and September last year. It was under this situation thick with dark clouds that the so-called "major policy" was unleashed.

The moment this so-called "major policy" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing appeared, the hackneyed tune of worshipping things foreign was played again. There were such talks as: "the criticism of worshipping things foreign in the past has been over done"; the battle to make the shipbuilding industry stand on its own feet "has upset things," etc. The broad masses of workers in our shipyard were most infuriated by these deliriums. We used facts to effectively repudiate these deceitful talks. Before the great cultural revolution, our shipyard could only build small vessels under 3,000 tons. Since the great cultural revolution, we have been able to design and build 25,000-ton freighters, 10,000-ton ocean-going passenger ships and 10,000 h.p. diesel engines of low or medium speed. Speaking in terms of total output value, a single Hutung Shipyard today is equivalent to three and a half Hutung Shipyards before the great cultural revolution.

When Teng Hsiao-p'ing launched counter-attack in revenge on a large scale, the broad masses of shipbuilders and the comrades of shipping departments already saw what was in the wind and were on guard; they waged a tit-for-tat struggle. The shipbuilders said: "Regardless where the Right-deviation wind may come from and regardless whether it is an 8th grade or a 12th grade gale, we must advance in the teeth of the violent storm."

The comrades of the shipping departments said, "We love to sail against the wind, and no matter how high the evil waves may be, we shall trample them underfoot."

Some people suggested buying from abroad a submarine-cable laying ship at a price as high as the construction costs of five 10,000-ton ships. Our shipbuilders declared: "The Chinese shipbuilders have guts, and they will build the glory-winning ship." Under the condition of having no blueprints, data and equipment, they relied on the collective wisdom of socialist mass cooperation, and built a submarine cable laying ship of better quality at less than the cost of a 10,000-ton ship. Early in February this year, a submarine cable-laying test was victoriously and successfully conducted.

All Restorationists Are Capitulationists

At present, let us take another look at where actually the so-called "major policy" dished out by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is going to lead our country. This revisionist "major policy" could only lead China onto the old semi-colonial road.

Viewed from history, this so-called "major policy" cast forth by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also not any new invention, but some wornout stuff picked from the garbage pile of history. In the modern history of China, is it not true that the memory of the painful lesson of those who believed that "the moon in foreign land is rounder than the moon in China" prostrated themselves at the feet of foreigners, practiced national capitulation and as a result lost their political and economical independence and caused China to sink into a semi-colony still fresh in our mind?

"Historical experience merits attention." From the past to the present, all reactionaries who advocated restoration and regression were a bunch of capitulationists and traitors. More than 2,000 years ago, Confucius went everywhere to publicize that "small states should learn from big states." More than 100 years ago, the big traitors Li Hung-chang and Tseng Kuo-fan clamored that the "most important task" was to seek help from foreign people. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism also sought loans and investments from Western imperialist countries, and was prepared to sell its mineral resources. For the sake of upholding or restoring their reactionary rule, all present and past restorationists are bound to look for foreign masters as backstage bosses, otherwise, they would not be able to accomplish anything.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, hopes to rely on the aid of foreign capitalists to realize "four modernizations" and "push forward" the national economy. This is not only reactionary, but also fundamentally impossible. If this so-called "major policy" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing were followed, then our shipbuilding industry would be run in the manner of the Chiangnan Manufacturing Bureau at the time of the foreignization movement more than a century ago. Though it might be a Chinese shipyard in name, actual power would fall in the hands of foreign capitalists. Or it might be run in the manner of the Mile Shipyard, which was our forerunner, and the foreign capitalists were allowed to run it outright. The Chiangnan Manufacturing Bureau and the Mile Shipyard were epitome of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China. The worker-comrades said indignantly:

"What 'major policy'! This means major regression and major capitulation!" This is an incisive criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

The pushing of the slavish comprador philosophy and capitulationism by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is no accident and has a profound historical origin and class origin. Chairman Mao's important instruction which points out that the capitalist-roaders are right in the Communist Party has incisively struck Teng Hsiao-p'ing at the vulnerable spot. Teng Hsiao-p'ing has never been a Marxist. He is only a bourgeois democrat who joined the ranks of the proletarian revolution. In the past twenty and more years, at every crucial moment of the socialist revolution, he always leaped out to air an opposing view to Chairman Mao's and to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He wants to reverse the verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution, and he desperately opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights and socialist new things. Because he stubbornly adheres to the bourgeois stand and world outlook, he has become the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The capitalist-raoders are still on the capitalist road and there are really capitulationists. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, who diligently practices restoration and regression and the slavish comprador philosophy, is a simon-pure capitulationist.

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CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Cadres of Famous East China Production Brigade Take Part in Collective Labor

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 27, 1976)

cadres of the yuehhsi production brigade in chekiang province, east china, who were commended by chairman mao back in 1963 for regularly taking part in collective productive labour, have kept to this fine tradition. by doing so they have restricted bourgeois right and kept in close contact with the masses of the people.

cadres of the production brigade in ninghai county have each taken part in collective productive labour an average of 250 days a year since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. ying szu-kuan, former communist party branch secretary of the brigade who had won praise for doing well both in discharging his duties and in productive labour, has been promoted to the post of secretary of ninghai county communist party committee. but he still persists in doing farm work alongside the commune members and gets the same pay for the same work. he retains the fine qualities of the working people and has won popular praise and respect.

the yuehhsi production brigade was one of the units mentioned in the chekiang province documents concerning cadres taking part in physical labour. after reading the documents, chairman mao gave this directive on may 9, 1963: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. these movements are a sure guarantee that communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. they are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship."

this directive of chairman mao's is taken as a guide to action by cadres all over china. in the yuehhsi production brigade, the cadres have in the past ten years and more laboured alongside the masses and become one with them. they have led the masses in taking class struggle as the key link, in criticizing revisionism and capitalism and in farming for the revolution. the brigade's average grain per-hectare yield has exceeded 7.5 tons for many years running. in 1975, it reached nearly 10 tons. the collective economy has continued to expand.

during the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts of the

cultural revolution, cadres of the brigade have reviewed the militant course the brigade has traversed. they have earnestly studied chairman mao's directive and his instructions concerning the cultural revolution and the current struggle and have come to see more clearly that cadre participation in collective productive labour has a far-reaching significance in restricting bourgeois right and narrowing the three great differences, i.e., the gap between mental and manual labour, between worker and peasant and between town and country. it is also important in weeding out the vestiges left over from the old society, in promoting the socialist revolution and construction and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. using chairman mao's instructions as their weapon, they criticized the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping for his crime in attempting to extend bourgeois right.

the brigade cadres say that they will continue to take part in collective productive labour regularly, help to restrict bourgeois right and narrow the three great differences in order to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

MODEL THEORISTS

Feng Tien-yu, A New Fighter on Theoretical Front

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 28, 1976)

"criticism of the confucian concept of education", a new book by a young communist writer, feng tien-yu, is circulating widely among the chinese people. the worker-peasant-soldier readers hold that this book is a big help not only in continuing the criticism of confucius but also in deepening that of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping in the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the author uses marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as a weapon to make a systematic and penetrating criticism of the reactionary educational concepts put forward by confucius (551-479 b.c.), the founder of the reactionary philosophical school of thought and a politician and educationalist of the declining slave-owning class more than two thousand years ago. the book analyses confucius' political and philosophical teachings, his purposes of education, goals of training, and teaching content and methods

as well as the effect of these upon the later centuries. the writer sharply exposes and refutes the confucian fallacies spread by reactionaries throughout china's history and more recently by the opportunists and revisionists.

thirtyfour-year-old feng tien-yu is an instructor at the teachers training college in the city of wuhan, hupeh province. he was formerly a student of biology. but he joined the theoretical front in the struggle to criticize revisionism and capitalism in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

on the eve of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party, he told hsinhua: "it is chairman mao who guided me onto the path of criticizing revisionism and confucius and this helped me to become a fighter on the theoretical front. i owe my growth to the education and nurture provided by our great leader chairman mao and the party."

the great proletarian cultural revolution has given feng tien-yu a deeper understanding of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the sharpest of weapons in criticizing the old world and the meaning of chairman mao's saying: "destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution". he decided to concentrate on becoming a fighter in criticizing the old world.

in 1965, he was sent for a year's study at the kiangsi communist labour academy near the chingkang mountains, an old revolutionary base area, which chairman mao had praised. there, he studied hard chairman mao's teachings, particularly on education. he persisted in the principle of integrating theory with practice, often took part in collective productive labour and conducted social investigations.

the party organization assigned him to work in the criticism group of the wuhan city bureau of education in 1970. in order to thoroughly criticize the revisionist line in education and propagate and implement chairman mao's proletarian line in education investigations were carried out in many middle schools by him and the comrades of the criticism group. they found that under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the textbooks then being used on the arts were full of the doctrines of confucius and mencius and that confucian concepts on education had become the major ideological base for the revisionist line in education. in august 1971, feng tien-yu wrote "destroy the major spiritual support of the bourgeois domination of schools", the opening article in his criticism of the confucian and mencian doctrines.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work a year later, feng tien-yu joined a group of teachers and students in applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in dissecting "outline of project '571'", the plan of the renegade and traitor lin piao for a counter-revolutionary armed coup, and a host of his revisionist absurdities. it was clear that lin piao's statement "succeed, or die to preserve virtue", which he spread as a sort of spiritual nostrum, was lifted directly from the confucian trash "sacrifice one's life to preserve one's virtue complete". and lin piao's slander that sending educated young people to the countryside was "reform through forced labour in a disguised form" was derived from an attitude like that of confucius, who abused one of his disciples as a "mean person" because he wanted to be taught farming and vegetable-growing. these studies enhanced feng tien-yu's understanding that liquidation of confucian concepts on education was not just an important aspect of the criticism of confucianism but also a fighting task in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism. this prompted his decision to write "criticism of the confucian concept of education".

"my aim in criticizing the confucian concepts of education was to serve the needs of the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism," feng tien-yu said. "today i am learning to apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to the study of history and the criticism of confucius in order to contribute my share in the concrete class struggle and eradicate this spiritual support of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. in the course of studying this ancient teaching material as a negative example, i hope to acquire greater immunity to feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas and enhance my ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism."

feng tien-yu was admitted into the chinese communist party in the spring of 1973. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching that communists "should set an example in fighting bravely", he pitched into the struggle against the confucian concept on education still more actively.

to reach greater depths in criticism, he read many marxist-leninist classics and all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". he observed: "to deal the enemy mortal blows we need sharp weapons." he also studied works on chinese history, world history, history of philosophy and other such subjects.

employing the marxist view of class struggle and method of class analysis, feng tien-yu set about dissecting confucius' ideological system. he reached the following conclusion: confucius' political ideas were profoundly reactionary and his philosophical system was idealistic. his methods of education and study, which

grew out of an ideological-political line based on these ideas, were, inevitably, likewise reactionary and idealistic.

feng tien-yu made a devastating exposure of the reactionary nature of some of the confucian canons. he showed that confucius' precept "raise one corner of a subject and the pupil should be able to infer the other three" was the confucian method of reasoning by analogue in indoctrinating pupils with the political ideas of the slave-owning class. his precept "suit the teaching to the ability of the pupil" was in effect a measure to select "elite" and "talented" instruments for the declining slave-owning class. his statement "learning without thought is labour lost; thought without learning is perilous" was no more than an idealistic approach to self-culture. the admonition "don't feel ashamed to seek advice from those down below" revealed confucius' attempt to seek the "way of ancient rulers" from slave-owning aristocrats who had fallen into obscurity and drifted among the common people.

feng tien-yu further refuted the bourgeois interpretation of the confucian concept "training should be carried out regardless of clans", showing that it was not what the bourgeois scholars claim -- "making no distinction between the rich and the poor" and "breaking down class barriers". he exploded the myth that confucius was the "pioneer of private schools" and showed that confucius' purpose in running them was an attempt to save the slave-owning class from their decline and fall. he also exposed confucius' crimes in enslaving the people ideologically through education.

these critical analyses blasted away the laurels of "the most holy sage" and "educator of the people" bestowed upon confucius and showed him up as the supreme master of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" of the slave-owners.

after completing the first draft of his book in august 1973 feng tien-yu went to factories and joined the workers in assessing the legalist school and criticizing the confucian school. he learned profound lessons and drew great inspiration from the revolutionary spirit shown by the workers, peasants and soldiers in deepening their criticism of confucius in connection with the current struggle and from their articles and speeches which were both analytically incisive and easy to understand. taking the workers and peasants as teachers and drawing on their wisdom, he revised his book in the light of the past class and two-line struggles. "i would not have been able to solve this fundamental problem but for the great practice of hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers in criticizing lin piao and confucius and assessing the legalist school and repudiating the confucian school," feng tien-yu stated.

during the on-going anti-right deviationist struggle, feng tien-yu rose to the occasion to expose and repudiate teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and counter-revolutionary crimes. as part of his effort in the mass debate on the revolution in education, he wrote an article entitled "the dead soul of confucius and the strange tales in educational circles" which was carried by the journal "red flag" in its third issue this year.

feng tien-yu received much help from the party organization and other organizations concerned in writing his book of criticism of confucian educational concepts and his many articles criticizing confucianism and revisionism. the party organization relieved him of much of his routine work so that he would have more time to ponder over and delve into problems, and the wuhan teachers training college library and the hupeh provincial library provided books, materials and favourable conditions for his work of writing.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors Help Prevent and Treat Goiter

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 27, 1976)

some 1,000 barefoot doctors in mountainous lunghua county in north china's hopei province have greatly advanced the work of prevention and treatment of goiter.

cases of endemic goitre are numerous in this county because of the exceedingly low iodine content of the local drinking water. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, barefoot doctors in the various people's communes of the county made a general survey of the population of 340,000. they registered all cases of goitre, recorded their histories and administered medical treatment. a large number of such patients have recovered their health.

under the county party committee's unified leadership, the barefoot doctors organized 60 amateur theatrical troupes from among the local people to explain the significance of the prevention and treatment of goitre and related hygienic information. each production brigade has its own iodine inspector and the commercial department now adds iodide to table salt, thus preventing

the occurrence of new cases. the barefoot doctors have given oral medication and injections to patients with mild cases and effectively halted the development of the disease.

the 1,000 barefoot doctors as well as 2,100 health workers and volunteers they have trained went in small groups to the peasant households, bringing the medicines directly to each patient.

operations were performed on a number of patients who had suffered from goitre for many years and had exceedingly big nodular growths which injections or medicines could not cure.

1,150 surgical operations to remove all or part of the thyroid gland have been undertaken in lunghua county in the last two years. of these, 700 cases have been handled by barefoot doctors without assistance. they have performed the operations in the cottages or on the heated brick beds of the commune peasants. they put up makeshift operation tables and used flashlight to substitute for shadowless lamp. all this was accomplished without a single case of infection.

chen hsiang-chung, a barefoot doctor, wrote a 50,000-word report summing up his own experience in 172 goitre operations. he wrote a book "rules for goitre operation in rural areas" which helped solve some practical problems for performing such operations with only simple rural medical facilities. now, 32 barefoot doctors in the county can do operations for the removal of goitre and 45 barefoot doctors are skilled in acupuncture anesthesia. while doing operations on their medical tours, they have helped 30 communes train more barefoot surgeons.

the great cultural revolution has made it possible to mobilize the people on a tremendous scale for mass prevention and treatment of endemic goitre. before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping pushed a revisionist line on medical and health work which served only a small number of people in the cities and ignored endemic, common and recurrent diseases among the peasants. this line has been criticized in the cultural revolution. now, barefoot doctors trained from among the peasants and continuing to do productive labour have again used their practical work to criticize the revisionist line.

Model Barefoot Doctor in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 28, 1976)

chin chu-ying, a barefoot doctor and member of the luchangchiao production brigade of taoyuan county in hunan province, central china, has been recently named by the provincial revolutionary committee as a "model barefoot doctor". she was cited for her wholeheartedness in serving the people and in treating and curing many peasants.

in the last six years, she spent an average of 230 days a year in collective labour as well as attending over 15,000 cases.

chin chu-ying has three children. having only attended evening school for a year and a half, it was difficult for her to learn to be a doctor. but she received great encouragement from chairman mao's teachings and from the poor and lower-middle peasants. her personal experience also urged her on.

before liberation, when she was still a child, she had been forced into begging. her two younger brothers died of illness because they were too poor to get medical treatment. in 1943, there was an epidemic in her village and several families were wiped out.

in 1949, the chinese people won liberation, but medical service in the countryside did not improve very much because liu shao-chi's revisionist influence undermined chairman mao's revolutionary line. in 1958, the luchangchiao production brigade set up a clinic and chin chu-ying was recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to become a medical worker. but under the influence of the revisionist line. the clinic was soon closed down.

after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution chairman mao's revolutionary line began to be carried out, and in 1970, chin chu-ying became the production brigade's barefoot doctor. she understands that it is an honour to be a barefoot doctor of the poor and lower-middle peasants and it is a victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in medicine. she got her training in the county hospital and commune clinic.

chin chu-ying collects recipes from veteran doctors and old peasants and learn from them the traditional ways of treatment. she has tried acupuncture needles on herself to find the correct points for treating common illnesses. she often climbs the nearby hills and mountains to collect chinese medicinal herbs

and has tested four hundred kinds to determine their effectiveness and the correct doses to administer.

in march 1971 hsu tao-sheng, leader of the no. 2 production team, came down with acute cholecystitis. he needed an operation but was very weak and in his condition it might be dangerous. chin chu-ying decided to do her best to save the patient. she studied all the prescriptions that she had collected on cholecystitis and consulted experienced traditional doctors. she prepared the herbal medicine and give it to the patient herself. she stayed at his side, nursing him for 24 days. under her careful treatment hsu tao-sheng recovered.

chin chu-ying takes as her example dr. bethune, the canadian communist party member who travelled thousands of miles to china in the war of resistance against japan in 1938 and later died in china while serving the chinese revolutionary cause.

one day when taking part in the fight against a drought, chung chi-fu, a commune member, was bitten by a poisonous snake. his leg swelled and he went into a coma. it was chin chu-ying's first experience of such an urgent case. there was no time to lose. she picked up a scalpel, cut across the wound and tried to suck out the venom with her mouth. other commune members tried to stop her but she insisted. when her tongue began to feel numb she chewed some medicinal herbs to relieve it before continue the sucking. later she brewed medicinal herbs and fed the patient spoonful by spoonful. thus she saved another class brother.

returning from gathering herbs in the mountains one day, she found her own child ill with a high fever. just as she started to examine her child, a woman commune member rushed in to say that her child was having convulsions. chin chu-ying immediately went with the woman leaving her own child to take the medicine laid out for her. three hours later around one o'clock at night, when the peasant woman's child had improved, barefoot doctor chin returned home. her own child, who was still running a high fever recovered soon after.

hsu tsai-ching, a poor peasant, had suffered from rheumatic arthritis for more than twenty years. at times it was so painful that he could not straighten his back or bend his knees. in 1973, chin chu-ying decided to try to do something about it. she read many articles and visited many veteran doctors. finally she found a formula for an injection to treat this complaint, useing it on herself many times to test it for side effects before giving it to the patient. after two weeks' treatment with this injection, hsu

tsai-ching's condition began to improve. barefoot doctor chin chu-ying also applied acupuncture and massage. after a year of treatment hsu tsai-ching was able to take part in collective labour again. chin chu-ying follows the principle of self-reliance and frugality in running the cooperative medical service. this production brigade now has three barefoot doctors. they collect and plant medicinal herbs and make the preparations themselves to save expenses and provide better medical service for the commune members.

GOOD HARVESTS

Record Wheat Harvest in Shantung Province

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 28, 1976)

the east china province of shantung, a major wheat producer, has reaped a good wheat harvest this year on four million hectares of land.

unit yield was 17 percent up on 1975, the record year, or 2.2 times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started. total output was 20 percent up on 1975 or 2.3 times that of 1965.

this year's good wheat harvest, the masses of cadres and peasants say, is the outcome of their adherence to chairman mao's revolutionary line, the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind and the deep-going mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

an outstanding feature of the good wheat harvest in the province this year is that increased output has been gained in all wheat producing areas, whether on the plains or in the hilly areas. according to still incomplete figures, two counties and the rural areas of three cities have attained yields of 4.5 tons per hectare or more, while a dozen rural communes instead of three last year have got six tons of wheat per hectare, and the number of production brigades with a per-hectare yield of 7.5 tons has increased from 40 last year to the present 200.

wheat generally accounts for one-third of the annual grain output in shantung province. with the rapid increase in wheat production, the annual grain output last year was double the 1970 figure.

spurred by leading members at the provincial and prefectural levels, more than 120,000 cadres organized in work teams last autumn went to grassroots units in 21 counties or cities to help carry out the learn-from-tachai movement, conduct education in the party's basic line and give guidance in wheat production, thus providing conditions for the current good wheat yields.

party organizations at all levels in the province have led commune peasants in conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticising teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thereby giving a new impetus to both revolution and production. a total of more than 137,000 evening political schools and 660,000 spare-time theoretical study groups have been organized, with a total attendance of 16.8 million.

in the last winter-spring period, some 15 million people turned out to improve soil, build water control works, level land and work on other farmland improvement projects. they added well over 330,000 hectares of irrigated land and an equal amount of land that gives high and stable yields. in addition, they levelled and deep-ploughed 930,000 hectares. the scale in the farmland improvement work during this period is unprecedented in history.

inspired by the national conference on learning tachai, in tungping county a labour force of 180,000 people led by the county party committee completed. in the last winter-spring period 1,680 water conservancy projects, brought an additional 4,000 hectares under irrigation and added 2,000 hectares of land giving high, stable yields. with improved farming conditions, both per-hectare yield and total output of the county's 20,000 hectares of wheat increased some 40 per cent over last year.

various industrial departments in the province give active support to agriculture, and have contributed their share to the excellent wheat output this year. in the winter-spring period of 1975-76, they provided 2.1 times more fertilizer for the countryside than in the corresponding period of 1974-75. and from last july to april this year, 2.4 times more tractors and several times more small tractors, pumps, harvesters, winnowing machines and other farm machines were provided for the rural areas than in the corresponding period of 1974-75. transpor. departments also made special efforts to ship these g.ods to the wheat producing areas in good time.

ACROBATICS

China's Art Revolution Updates Ancient Acrobatics
to Serving Socialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1976)

china's proletarian revolution in literature and art has instilled in the ancient art of acrobatics a revolutionary spirit worthy of the era of socialism and geared it to the service of proletarian politics.

the recent national acrobatic festival, staged on a bigger scale than ever before, drew entrants from 27 of china's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and four troupes from the people's liberation army.

with fresh content, varied forms, distinctive national flavour, strong smack of contemporary life, skill, artistry, poise, and revolutionary passion, the 440 items at the festival reflected the high, militant morale of the chinese proletariat and other working people and presented a socialist acrobatic theatre that is flourishing as never before.

the chinese acrobatic art created by the working people dates back well over 2,000 years. like all other performing arts in class society, acrobatics in the past ages was inevitably influenced by the ideology, desires and needs of the ruling classes, and therefore mirrored their world outlook and concept of art and served to safeguard their economic base.

in semi-feudal, semi-colonial old china, the landlords and the bourgeoisie used acrobatics to spread confucian and mencian doctrines, feudal and superstitious ideas, and the bourgeois concept of striving for fame, wealth and profits sought by any means. the reactionary ruling classes relished sensational and hazardous stunts, tended toward philistine and vulgar taste, and tried to use these negative aspects to benumb and poison people's minds.

after the people's republic was founded, liu shao-chi and other party capitalist-roaders who pursued a revisionist line in literature and art ordered the wholesale carry-over of the old acrobatics which they described as "purely technical" and "above classes and politics". under the veil of the "purely technical", they used the art as a medium for spewing out feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas during the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

chinese acrobats repudiated this revisionist line in the cultural revolution and started a serious effort to transform their ancient art under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in

literature and art. learning from the experience accumulated in the creation of the model revolutionary theatrical works, they conscientiously implemented the principles "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china"; "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new". in this way they discarded the trash and began to create a new socialist acrobatics.

they purged from the art all that was philistine and vulgar in taste and hazardous stunts that were detrimental to the performers' health, and evoked a sense of horror among the spectators. while critically assimilating the traditional skills and evolving new ones, they also drew on the finer points of other arts to enrich acrobatics, greatly augmenting its power of expression. they developed many new routines which are difficult but free of hair-raising risks and which carry forward the fine traditions without falling into the old ruts.

the renovated versions of wushu (china's traditional art of body-building and defence), springboard acrobatics and trick cycling have been much appreciated for the image they create of combined power and grace, dexterity and precision, which conveys the zeal and vivacity of the working people. juggling, jumping through hoops, roller-skating and other such items have been adapted to show the working people's industry, courage and wisdom through skilful, accurate and neat movements.

the festival attracted a total attendance of 820,000 worker-peasant-soldier spectators who showered praise on the new acrobatic art and the encouraging changes in the ranks of chinese acrobats with large numbers of promising youngsters coming to the fore during the cultural revolution.

young people made up over 85 per cent of the total entry in the latest festival. in some of the acrobatic troupes, such as those from kwangtung and liaoning provinces, the oldest performers were only 18 and the youngest seven or eight. the new thinking and style of work and the solid training in basic skills they showed at the festival augur well for china's acrobatic theatre with one crop of performers excelling the other. many veteran acrobats are unreservedly passing on their special skills to the younger generation as part of their contribution in carrying forward and refining the traditional art of acrobatics.

TIBET

Tibetan Ari Prefecture Sets Up Medical and Health Service Network

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 27, 1976)

a medical and health service network, particular to the conditions on the tibetan plateau, is gradually taking shape in the ari prefecture which is 4,500 metres above sea level and known as the "plateau on the plateau." this has brought to an end the former shortage of doctors and medicines in this area.

at present, the ari prefecture has a well-equipped central people's hospital and a health and epidemic-prevention station. all seven counties of the prefecture have their own hospitals, most of the districts their own clinics, and the communes their own health centres. there are now over 440 barefoot doctors and 130 midwives in the prefecture, averaging one to two to each production team. the number of tibetan medical and health workers has grown rapidly and at present account for 63 per cent of the prefectural total.

in the past few years, some 100 emancipated serfs and their sons and daughters have been sent to study at medical colleges in peking, shanghai and other places. but recently the first medical school was set up in the prefecture to train more medical workers of tibetan nationality.

before liberation, the peasants and herdsmen in the ari prefecture groaned under the cruel rule of feudal serfdom and tasted no end of bitterness through lack of medical care. at that time, smallpox and other infectious diseases were rampant, wiping out whole households and even villages of labouring people.

after liberation, chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party paid attention to the health of the million emancipated serfs and sent in doctors and established hospitals. however, because of the sabotage and disruption of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao, the masses of people were still denied proper medical care. people living in such cold, out-of-the-way places as the thinly populated tableland of ari prefecture naturally fared worse.

the great proletarian cultural revolution gave an impetus to progress in every field of work in ari. in 1970, people's commune were set up throughout the prefecture. since then, agriculture and stockbreeding have shown big increases and the people's living standards have steadily improved. following chairman mao's

instruction that "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical workers have gone down to the countryside to serve the tibetan peasants and herdsmen. the barefoot doctors have, in particular, become a backbone force in carrying out revolution in public health work in the prefecture.

more than 20 major surgical operations such as lung excision, removal of the uterus and anatomosis of the left and right hepatic ducts have been successfully performed since the cultural revolution by tibetan and han medical workers and by barefoot doctors under the extremely difficult conditions caused by the rarefied air and bitter cold at such altitudes. in some cases, acupuncture anaesthesia was applied. the medical workers also collect medicinal herbs for the local inhabitants, often scaling high peaks and braving zero weather to do so.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 27, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser, mrs. fraser and the other distinguished guests from australia left kwangchow for home by special plane this afternoon at the end of their successful friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee and other leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

the airport flew the national flags of china and australia today. and colourful bunting fluttered in the breeze. when prime minister and mrs. fraser and the other distinguished australian guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, the airport was a scene of jubilation with people beating drums and gongs and playing musical instruments. youngsters danced to the accompaniment of gay music pieces. waving bouquets and colourful streamers, people warmly shouted slogans, congratulating prime minister fraser on his successful visit and expressing the hope that the friendship between the people of china and australia would be enhanced day by day. prime minister and mrs. fraser happily waved back in acknowledgement.

also present were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador designate to australia.

fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, and his wife accompanied prime minister fraser off kwangchow.

this morning, prime minister fraser and other distinguished australian guests visited the shihwan art ceramic workshops in foshan near kwangchow and an irrigation station of the tali people's commune in nanhai county. they were warmly welcomed by the workers and commune peasants.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Labor M.P. Group from Queensland, Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a labour m.p. group from queensland, australia, led by t.j. burns.

cheng to-pin, a department director under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, was present on the occasion.

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves for Oceania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

a 12-member chinese badminton team led by chin shu left here today for a friendly match tour of australia and new zealand.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Bangladesh Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the bangladesh journalists' delegation led by enayetullah khan, chief editor of the "bangladesh times".

bangladesh ambassador to china abdul momin attended the meeting.

editor-in-chief of the "people's daily" lu ying was among those present.

CHINA AND BURMA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Outgoing Burmese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met thakin chan tun, ambassador of the socialist republic of the union of burma, who is leaving for home at the end of the term of his office.

present on the occasion were cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Burmese Trade Delegation Stops Over in Peking On Way to Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

the burmese trade delegation led by minister of trade u hla aye, with vice-minister of the second ministry of industry u hla tin as the deputy leader, arrived here by train yesterday on its way to japan after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, in the name of minister li chiang, gave a banquet to entertain the burmese guests yesterday evening. burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun attended the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

yesterday afternoon, the burmese guests saw an exhibition on learning from tachai in agriculture in the company of vice-minister chai shu-fan. upon its departure for japan this morning, the delegation was seen off at the airport by minister li chiang, vice-minister chai shu-fan and ambassador thakin chan tun.

Chinese Wushu Delegation Winds Up Visit to Burma

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jun. 28, 1976)

the chinese wushu delegation left here for home today after winding up its visit to burma.

during the visit, the delegation gave three special and eight public performances in the capital to the warm welcome of some 60,000 spectators.

u khin nyein, burmese deputy minister of health, saw the delegation's last performance on june 26. at the end of the performance he shook hands with all members of the chinese delegation and congratulated them on their success.

the delegation had friendly exchanges with burmese sports circles. on june 23, burmese sportsmen performed traditional shadow boxing for the chinese guests. their valiant and dauntless spirit left a deep impression on the chinese visitors.

u gwan shein, director general of burma's sports and physical education department, gave a banquet today

in honour of the chinese delegation. director general u gwan shein, chinese delegation leader hsu chi-hai and chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang spoke at the banquet. they all pointed out that the visit of the chinese wushu delegation has enhanced the friendship between the chinese and burmese peoples.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Sports Delegation Visits Ecuador

(NCNA-English Panama City, Jun. 26, 1976)

a delegation of the all-china sports federation led by ni chih-chin paid a friendly visit to ecuador from june 18 to 24 at the invitation of the national sports confederation of ecuador.

during the visit, the chinese delegation had a conversation with sabino hernandez, president of the national sports confederation of ecuador, and other leaders in the sports circles of the host country on sports exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. the conversation yielded positive results.

the chinese delegation left ecuador on june 24 for a friendly visit to panama.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Scientists Visit Hungary

(NCNA-English Budapest, Jun. 27, 1976)

chinese plant physiologists huang wei-nan and hsu chih-hung visited hungary from june 12 to 26 at the invitation of the hungarian academy of sciences.

during their stay in hungary, the chinese scientific workers visited a number of plant research organs and universities and exchanged academic experience with hungarian scientific workers.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Goodwill Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1976)

a goodwill visiting group from korea arrived here by train this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. leader of the group is cha ri nam, vice-chairman of the chagang provincial administrative committee.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted at the railway station by yang kung-su, kung hsiao and other leading members of chinese departments concerned.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

Korean Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

the korean broadcasting and television delegation wound up its visit to china, and left here for home by train today. leader of the delegation is kim sung djun, vice-chairman of the central broadcasting committee of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by teng kang and li che-fu, director and deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and hsiao tse-yao and kuo chuan-yu, leading members of the "people's daily" and the hsinhua news agency respectively.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present at the railway station.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, shaoshan, changsha, shanghai, soochow, tachai, taching and harbin, where they shot a number of t.v. films.

Premiere of Korean Revolutionary Opera
Receives Rousing Welcome in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

"a true daughter of the party", a full-length revolutionary opera brought by the korean people's army ensemble to the chinese people, had its china premiere here this evening to the warm welcome of the audience.

in the brightly lit capital theatre, where the opera was presented, a huge portrait of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung hung side by side in the auditorium. a long banner strung across the hall carried the slogan "long live the militant friendship and great unity of the people and armed forces of china and korea excl."

the premiere was preceded by an inaugural ceremony arranged by the chinese ministry of national defence to welcome the korean people's army ensemble on its tour of china.

among those present at the ceremony and the performance were:

yang cheng-wu and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liang pi-yeh and tien wei-hsin, deputy directors of the p.l.a. general political department; chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; li yi-meng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of other departments concerned and representatives of the capital workers' militia, people's police, p.l.a. guards and p.l.a. literary and art workers; and

kim ung do, director of the propaganda department of the k.p.a. general political bureau and leader of the k.p.a. ensemble; first deputy leader of the ensemble kim sung do; political deputy leader of the ensemble kim chang kuy; art deputy leader of the ensemble song wan su; ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk and mrs. hyun; military attache senior colonel kim bo yun and mrs. kim and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here.

addressing the ceremony, deputy director liang pi-yeh paid warm tribute to the fraternal korean people,

people's army and literary and art workers for the brilliant successes they have scored in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of president kim il sung's revolutionary line.

conscientiously implementing president kim il sung's revolutionary line in literature and art and going deep into reality and among the masses, he said, the korean literary and art workers have created many outstanding works which have become powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and attacking and annihilating the enemy. they have played a tremendous role in socialist revolution and construction, he added.

after discussing the exchanges between chinese and korean literary and art workers in the past few years, deputy director liang pi-yeh said: "we are particularly happy today that the comrades-in-arms on the korean people's army ensemble have brought us the full-length revolutionary opera 'a true daughter of the party'. the k.p.a. ensemble was founded and has grown in strength with the kind attention of president kim il sung; the opera, which was created with his kind attention, is a song in praise of the proletarian heroes. its presentation in china provides yet another opportunity for the chinese people to perceive the satisfactory achievements on the literary and art fronts in korea. it will give the chinese audiences a profound education on revolutionary heroism. it is also an excellent occasion for chinese literary and art workers to learn from our korean comrades-in-arms. we are greatly elated at this."

deputy director liang pi-yeh continued: "the people and armed forces of china and korea are comrades-in-arms and brothers who share weal and woe and stand together through storm and stress. the literary and art workers of our two countries are bound by a profound, militant friendship.

"today we are welcoming our comrades-in-arms on the k.p.a. ensemble with great joy at a time when the chinese people have won great victories in their active struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and penetratingly criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. we are convinced that the reciprocal visits between literary and art groups of the armed forces of our two countries will certainly give a powerful impetus to the further consolidation and development of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people and armed forces of china and korea, a friendship and unity founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and sealed in blood," liang pi-yeh stated.

he said that, in line with their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people, people's liberation army and literary and art workers are determined to stand by the korean people in firm support of their just cause of winning the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

in conclusion, deputy director liang pi-yeh wished the k.p.a. ensemble complete success on its tour of china.

leader of the ensemble kim ung do then made a speech. after praising the chinese people for their brilliant achievements won in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, he said: the chinese people, through the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, have consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthened the unification and solidarity of the people all over the country and forcefully promoted socialist revolution and construction.

chinese literary and art workers, he said, following their great leader comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line on literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving proletarian politics, have carried out a revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary stage productions and created a great number of revolutionary literary and art works with a high ideological and artistic level which have inspired the people to wage revolutionary struggles.

kim ung do spoke of the fact that the korean people and the fighters and commanders of the k.p.a. who, rallying closely round their great leader comrade kim il sung and holding aloft the militant banner of "ideology, techniques and culture must be in conformity with the juche idea", have launched a revolutionary hightide in the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

he said, "we literary and art workers of the korean people's army have implemented comrade kim il sung's revolutionary ideas in literature and art and created many revolutionary operas and other works of art which have inspired the people and the army throughout the country."

in his speech he stressed once again that the korean people are determined to drive out the u.s. aggressors from south korea and realize their earnest desire for the reunification of the fatherland.

in conclusion kim ung do expressed the confidence that the friendly visit of the korean people's army ensemble to china is bound to contribute to the further consolidation and development of the profound friendship between the armed forces and the literary and art workers of the two countries.

both speeches were enthusiastically applauded by the audience. following the speeches, silk banners were exchanged by the two sides.

the korean people's army ensemble was founded in march 1947 with the kind attention of president kim il sung. following president kim il sung's revolutionary line in literature and art, the ensemble has been going deep into reality and among the masses in the past 30 years or so and has created a number of revolutionary operas, songs and dances.

"a true daughter of the party" is an outstanding full-length revolutionary opera adapted from the film "story of a nurse".

the opera describes how nurse kang yon ok of the field clinic of a k.p.a. unit overcomes numerous hardships in escorting the wounded and finally, fighting heroically against an enemy air raid, sacrifices her life for the victory of the fatherland liberation war.

the opera successfully portrays the brilliant image of the heroine kang yon ok, a true daughter of the korean workers' party. it reflects profoundly the boundless loyalty of the members of the korean workers' party and the korean people to their leader, and shows the heroic spirit of the korean people and the korean people's army who are fearless of hardships and sacrifices in battle to defeat the u.s. aggressors.

the opera is appreciated for its beautiful melodies and superb performance. the dances, music, choral accompaniment, stage setting and lighting are all in excellent harmony. the performance this evening touched the right chords of the audience who again and again cheered the performers with warm applause.

at the end of the performance, a portrait of chairman mao tsetung and a portrait of president kim il sung were shown on the backdrop. the audience then joined the artistes of the k.p.a. ensemble in singing "the east is red" and "song of general kim il sung". amid thunderous ovation comrades yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, li yi-meng, ma wen-po and liu ching-tang went up stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes, congratulating them on their success. a basket of flowers was presented to the korean artistes by the ministry of national defence.

the central people's broadcasting station, the peking television station and the peking people's broadcasting station all made live transmissions of the opera this evening. multitudes of peking residents enjoyed the splendid performance on television screens or by radio.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 26, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here for home by plane today after attending the third session of the china-mexico joint trade committee.

the china-mexico joint trade committee meets yearly in the respective capitals of the two countries alternately.

at the session the two delegations had friendly conversations on trade between both countries.

during its stay in mexico the chinese delegation was received separately by mexican secretary of industry and commerce jose campillo sainz and under-secretary hector hernandez. secretary jose campillo sainz gave a banquet for the chinese guests on june 23. the delegation visited plants in veracruz city.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang gave a banquet yesterday for the visit of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Greets Independence of Seychelles Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to james r. mancham, president of the republic of seychelles, warmly greeting the proclamation of independence by the republic of seychelles. the message reads:

on the occasion of the proclamation of independence by the republic of seychelles, i wish to extend, on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china, warm congratulations to your excellency, and through you, to the government and people of the republic of seychelles. i take this

opportunity to inform your excellency that the government of the people's republic of china has decided to recognize the republic of seychelles. i hope that the proclamation of independence by the republic of seychelles will open up new vistas for establishing and developing friendly relations between china and the seychelles.

may the people of the seychelles win new victories on their road of advance in combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, safe-guarding national independence and state sovereignty and building up their country.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Greets Independence of Seychelles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

an editorial entitled "warm greetings to seychelles on its independence" in today's "people's daily" reads:

glad tidings keep coming from thriving africa. following the independence of mozambique and other four african countries last year, seychelles in east africa declared its independence today and proclaimed the founding of the republic of seychelles. with immense joy the chinese people extend warm congratulations to the people of seychelles.

situated in the western indian ocean, seychelles was successively colonized by portugal, britain and other countries from the 16th century onward. the people on the islands waged an unremitting struggle for national independence. their demand for independence become louder and louder under the impact and inspiration of the vigorous development of the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america since world war two, expecially in the sixties. over the past year in particular, the people of seychelles continued to advance on the road to complete independence and finally won victory today.

because of its extremely important strategic position the imperialists and colonialists have always rivalled with each other to gain control of the indian ocean. in contending with the other superpower for hegemony the soviet social-imperialists have in recent years steadily strengthened its military force in this region, posing a serious threat to the independence and security

of the coastal countries of the indian ocean. they also try their utmost to sabotage the national liberation movements in southern africa and the unity of african countries and step up their aggression and expansion in southern africa. the fierce contention of the two superpowers in the indian ocean and southern africa has alerted the asian and african countries. the struggle against superpower intervention and aggression and for making the indian ocean a zone of peace is developing without letup. the broad masses of ever more awakened asian and african people will certainly frustrate all the schemes of the superpowers and win new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

china is a developing socialist country. china and seychelles are part of the third world. the peoples of our two countries always support and sympathize with each other in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. we are convinced that the proclamation of independence of seychelles will open new vistas for the establishment and development of friendly relations between the two countries and for strengthening of friendship between the two peoples. we sincerely wish the seychelles people continued new successes in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and to build their own country.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Bloody Suppression in South Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china issued a statement today, strongly condemning the reactionary south african authorities for bloody suppression of the azanian people. the statement reads:

on june 16, the black students at soweto township on the outskirts of johannesburg, south africa, rose valiantly in a massive demonstration against the regulation of south africa's racist vorster authorities making afrikaans a mandatory language in teaching. this just struggle met with immediate response and support from the broad masses of black people in south africa and rapidly spread to many other areas. confronted with this mass movement of the black people against apartheid

and racial discrimination, the reactionary south african authorities brazenly turned loose large numbers of police and troops to carry out bloody suppression which was most brutal and cruel, resulting in a grave tragedy of more than a hundred people massacred and a thousand and more wounded. this surpassed the notorious sharpeville incident of 1960. it is a new towering crime committed by the reactionary south african authorities against the azanian people. the chinese government and people express their utmost indignation at it and strongly condemn it.

this new atrocity on the part of the reactionary vorster authorities is a last-gasp struggle put up by them in the face of the new situation of mounting upsurge in the national liberation struggle, and particularly armed struggle, in southern africa. in recent years, they have wantonly used counter-revolutionary dual tactics in an attempt to save themselves from their doom. while stepping up suppression with police and troops, the vorster authorities have talked profusely about "detente", advocating "racial reconciliation" at home and blathering about "dialogue" and "peace talks" abroad, in a vain attempt to extinguish the flames of revolutionary struggle of the azanian people, stop the african states from supporting the azanian people's just struggle and preserve their own reactionary racist rule. now, their naked neofascist atrocity has completely laid bare their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. all their perverse actions will only serve to further strengthen the will of the people in azania and southern africa to fight against racism and for national liberation and serve to accelerate their own doom.

the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the azanian and other southern african peoples in their just struggle against the white racist regimes. we are sure that the azanian and other southern african peoples, sharpening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will win final victory.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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SHIPBUILDING

A Century-Old Shipyard Takes on a New Look

- Shanghai Chiangnan Shipyard develops in struggle

by

the factory history compilation unit of
the First Bureau of Electro-Mechanical
Industry, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 24, 1976)

The Shanghai Chiangnan Shipyard is a shipbuilding enterprise with the longest history in China. This century-old shipyard well-known to the whole country has gone through two distinctly different historical periods. Before liberation it was the tool of imperialism for invading China and of the reactionaries for suppressing the people. After liberation, restored to the hands of the people, it served socialist revolution and construction in China. However, due to interference and disruption from Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, the development of the Chiangnan Shipyard suffered a serious setback. The great proletarian cultural revolution enabled the Chiangnan Shipyard to fight a battle of emancipation, and 10,000-tonners were launched one after another to make long voyages to different parts of the world. This has effectively criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's line which worships things foreign and shows blind faith in foreign powers and forcefully beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by him for negating the great cultural revolution.

The Tool of Imperialists and Reactionaries for the Suppression of the People

The Chiangnan Shipyard has already had a history of 110 years. In the 84 years prior to liberation, it was at all times under the control of imperialists and the reactionaries at home. It assembled and repaired ships for them and became the tool of the imperialists and reactionaries for suppressing the people.

After the Opium War, for the sake of resisting foreign aggression and feudal oppression at home, the Chinese people launched an imposing armed struggle. For the sake of suppressing the people's revolution and extricating the feudal rulers of the Manchu Dynasty from their impending doom, Li Hung-chang and the others started the notorious "foreignization" movement. The "Chiangnan Machine Building General Bureau," the forerunner of the Chiangnan Shipyard, was born to meet the demand at that time.

The traitor Li Hung-chang relied on the imperialist forces and put foreign advisers in control of the Chiangnan Machine Building General Bureau so that rifles and guns could be manufactured on a large scale for suppressing the revolutionary movement. From 1867 to 1904, it put out in all 72,000 rifles and over 1,000 guns. Beginning in 1868, it started to assemble the first warship "Huichi," a vessel with a wooden hull and a loading capacity of 600 tons. By 1885, it had completed in succession eight warships, including "Ts'aochiang," "Ts'ehai" and "Paomin," and spent in all over 1.4 million taels of silver for the purpose. A number of warships had been used directly for suppressing the peasant uprising at Taichou in Chekiang and the uprising of the people of the Kaoshan nationality in Taiwan.

This shipyard was actually a product of Li Hung-chang's line of worshipping things foreign and showing blind faith in foreign powers. Therefore, "although the various vessels were home-built, yet the bulk of materials were procured from abroad and the ships were built under the supervision of foreign craftsmen. Such ships were almost identical to those bought from other countries." On the ground that "the shipbuilding costs were 100 percent higher than the prices paid for similar ships bought from other countries," Li Hung-chang recommended that the Manchu government should suspend shipbuilding and buy vessels from other countries. This was the line of worshipping things foreign and showing blind faith in foreign powers put forward for the first time by Li Hung-chang who suggested that "it is better to buy vessels than build ships." Under the influence of this line, in the two decades after 1886, the Chiangnan Machine Building General Bureau was only engaged in assembly and repairing work.

In 1905, the Manchu government set aside the dockyard and the ship hull and boiler plants from the Bureau for forming the "Chiangnan Dockyard" (which was renamed the Chiangnan Shipyard after the 1911 Revolution). At that time, this "government-run enterprise" mainly built and repaired ships for imperialism.

After Chiang Kai-shek launched the "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup in 1927, the Chiangnan Shipyard became the bureaucrat-capitalist enterprise of the four leading families. Over the course of ten years, the Kuomintang reactionaris built by imitation 85 vessels with a total tonnage of about 15,000 tons. These vessels "took part without rest in all campaigns of the anti-communist and anti-people war launched by Chiang Kai-shek. The two gunboats completed in 1933 were used by the puppet Public Security Division of Kiangsi Province for "suppressing the communists." Certain gunboats completed afterward also took part in the 5th counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the Chinese Workers and Peasants' Red Army. In the course of carrying out counter-revolutionary

"encirclement and suppression" campaigns, Chiang Kai-shek at the same time turned the Chiangnan Shipyard into an important base for building and repairing ships for imperialism to meet the need of imperialist aggression. In these ten years, it actually effected over 1,200 repairs for foreign ships.

In 1945, the Chiang Kai-shek clique sent the director of the Chiangnan Shipyard to the United States to negotiate a "shipbuilding material loan agreement." According to this agreement, the United States would provide "loans" in the amount of US$10 million within a number of years, and the Chiangnan Shipyard would undertake to build and repair American ships with priority--with technical work guided by "technical advisers" designated by the United States--in the next thirty years. From then on, the Chiangnan Shipyard was completely placed under American control.

In short, during the 80 and more years before liberation, be they Li Hung-chiang or Chiang Kai-shek, they all carried out a line of national betrayal and capitulation which practiced subservience to foreign powers and sanguinary suppression at home. The earliest shipbuilding enterprise of China was all along the tool of the reactionaries at home and abroad for suppressing the Chinese people.

China-Built Ships Grow and Progress in Struggle

The Red sun rose in he east and its bright light shone over the vast land. After the liberation of Shanghai in 1949, the Chiangnan Shipyard returned to the embrace of the people and acquired a new lease of life.

The revolution liberated the productive forces, and the Chiangnan Shipyard made rapid headway. In 1953, it built the Yangtze River passenger ship "Minchung" with a displacement of over 1,500 tons, thus taking a delightful step in the development of China's shipbuilding industry.

January 10, 1956 is a date the workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard can never forget. On that day, the great leader Chairman Mao personally came to the Chiangnan Shipyard to make an inspection. This enormous solicitude and encouragement brought inexhaustible strength to the broad masses of workers. They resolved to develop the shipbuilding industry on a large scale in struggle for building "marine railroads." In the spring of 1958, the workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard finally overcame all kinds of difficulties and victoriously completed China's first ocean-going vessel "Peace No. 28" with a loading capacity of 5,000 tons and a displacement of 8,500 tons.

The completion of "Peace No. 28" was a new starting point in China's shipbuilding industry. At that time, Chairman Mao had charted the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. Inspired by the general line and in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the Chinese people are ambitious and capable, and are bound to overtake and surpass the world advanced levels in the near future," the workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard freed their minds of restrictive ideas, emancipated themselves ideologically, and resolved to build China's first 10,000-tonner on the basis of self-reliance.

At that time, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company stalked into the Chiangnan Shipyard. Liu Shao-ch'i talked nonsense saying: "At present, other people are striving for what is high and fast, but I think that you should strive for what is low and slow for the time being." He made every effort to advocate buying ships and "patent rights" from other countries and openly resisted Chairman Mao's instructions, in a vain attempt to sabotage the rapid development of China's shipbuilding industry.

In the face of such deliriums, the workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard resolved to unswervingly follow Chairman Mao in making revolution and building 10,000-tonners. They carried out what they said. The whole shipyard quickly set up a "three-in-one combination" research group participated by workers, technicians and cadres. Around the key techniques, they completed over 300 technical innovations and improved more than 180 kinds of design technology. They adopted the method of "combining indigenous and modern techniques" to successfully build some equipment which formerly had to be imported from other countries. After a hard and bitter battle was fought by the broad masses of shipbuilders, the hull of "Tungfeng"--China's first 10,000-ton ocean-going cargo vessel--was victoriously launched amidst cheers on April 15, 1960.

No sooner the hull of "Tungfeng" was built, Liu Shao-ch'i and company hurriedly worked in coordination with the anti-China offensive of imperialism, revision and reaction, and vociferously publicized the capitulationist line that "it is better to buy than build ships, and it is better to charter than buy vessels." They brought to a halt the work to build the ship "Tungfeng," and even smothered also the work to build the first unit of home-made diesel engine with the low speed of 8,800 horse-power for fitting the vessel. Because of this, China's first 10,000-tonner was left to float on the Whangpoo River.

In 1965, spurred by the great socialist education movement, the workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard broke through layers of obstacles and remounted the building of "Tungfeng." After the workers of the whole shipyard fought a hard and bitter battle, the ship "Tungfeng" was finally completed. It marked the new achievement of China's shipbuilding industry. This was a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Abundant Fruits of the Great Cultural Revolution

In 1966, the great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by the great leader Chairman Mao destroyed with the force of a thunderbolt the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i. With great pride, the workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard enthusiastically responded to the great leader Chairman Mao's call for "grasping revolution and promoting production" and fought a battle of emancipation for the shipbuilding industry.

In the first spring of the 1970's, the revolutionary committee of the shipyard warmly supported the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and decided to launch ahead of schedule on June 25 the 10,000-tonner "Yuehyang"--which was originally scheduled for launching on July 20--together with another 10,000-tonner--the dredger "Hsienfeng," thus offering the Party a birthday present.

On May 20, the bottom section of the "Yüehyang" was put on the slipway ahead of schedule. The workers convened an on-the-spot criticism meeting on the slipway to fiercely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. From the bow to the stern, from the slipway to the workshop, everywhere was a battlefield for making criticism. Everybody attacked by mouth and writings, thus mopping up the mire of the revisionist line. The wisdom and brilliance of the broad masses of workers spurted forth like the fountains. The turbine workers took the bold practice of buildng China's first unit of "high horsepower pitch" to provide the vessel "Hsienfeng" with advanced power equipment, thus filling in a blank in China's shipbuilding industry. The crane and hull workers caused the bow section weighing 77 tons to make a somersault in midair, thus speeding up the rate of hoisting and fitting together, and greatly accelerating the engineering progress of the two vessels.

On June 25, red flags fluttered around the slipway and the sound of gongs and drums shook the sky. The pair of 10,000-tonners--"Yüehyang" and "Hsienfeng" which were born in the storm of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines--were victoriously launched at the same time. The completion of two huge hulls in so short a time and the launching of two huge vessels on the same day were the abundant fruits of the great cultural revolution and constituted an innovation in China's shipbuilding history.

Following the launching of the "Yüehyang" and the "Hsienfeng," the workers of the Chiangnan shipyard rode the east wind and went all out to launch one huge vessel after another. In the past few years, reports of victory came again and again from the shipyard. During the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the Chiangnan Shipyard managed to build only the vessel "Tungfeng." In the great cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the same shipyard completed over ten 10,000-tonners, fought a battle of emancipation for the shipbuilding industry, and composed one song of triumph after another.

A Struggle Against Worshipping Things Foreign and Showing Blind Faith in Foreign Powers

However, the struggle had not come to an end. The revisionist line of capitulation and national betrayal to worship things foreign and show blind faith in foreign powers pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao was far from having been wiped out, and some people were still infatuated by the slavish comprador philosophy. Faced with the excellent situation in the shipbuilding industry, they said: "The home-built ships cannot make long voyages." "The home-built 10,000-horsepower engines are unreliable." "Only by importing main engines from foreign countries can problems be solved." The workers said with great indignation: This is a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line repressed the workers' enthusiasm, and at present there are also people who vilify our main engines as unable to survive tests. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we workers certainly can build 10,000-horsepower engines, install them on 10,000-tonners, make long voyages to Asia, Africa and Latin America and deal blows to imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

Under the leadership of the shipyard Party committee, the workers displayed the proletarian spirit of going forward when there were conditions to do so and creating such conditions when not available. They advanced against the wind. After ten and more months of hard and bitter battles, the first unit of 10,000-horsepower diesel engine was born and installed on the vessel "Iyang" which made many voyages to and from Japan. Practice shows that the home-built 10,000-horsepower diesel engines are completely up to international standards in all kinds of functions and requirements.

On February 7, 1973, the workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard again launched the vessel "Fengch'ing." With their zeal grown a hundredfold, the engine builders built a 10,000-horsepower diesel engine for the vessel "Fengch'ing." At that time, there was again whipped up a gust of eerie wind: "The 'Fengch'ing' has to make long voyages and must be fitted with imported engines." The engine builders ignored them and resolved to build a 10,000-horsepower diesel engine of higher quality for installation on the "Fengch'ing." The workers carefully built and installed the engine. They finally overcame numerous difficulties, performed one miracle after another and brought into being the second unit of 10,000-horsepower diesel engine of a higher quality. After it was installed, the vessel "Fengch'ing" looked even more spectacular.

At the end of December 1973, the vessel "Fengch'ing" victoriously completed its test run with a light load. Following this, preparations were made for sending her to sea on a trial run with a heavy load on January 10, 1974, so that she could make long voyages for the fatherland at an early date. For the sake of insuring quality and making proper preparations for all eventualities, the workers examined and reinstalled certain parts. However, some people deliberately found fault with the home-built 10,000-horsepower diesel engine and ordered the shipyard to replace it. They said, "We have no confidence in your diesel engine." The workers were indignant and they categorically replied: "We will not replace it!" Whether the engine was "replaced" or "not replaced" was in essence a struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The workers deeply felt the acuteness and complexity of this struggle and they resolved to carry it through to the end.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the shipyard workers and the broad masses of seamen fought shoulder to shoulder. They fiercely criticized Lin Piao's crimes in practicing capitulation, national betrayal, restoration and regression and the revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and showing blind faith in foreign powers. The whole body of comrades in the combat group and the seamen of the vessel "Fengch'ing" wrote revolutionary big-character posters saying: "We want revolution and the 'Fengch'ing' wants long voyages!" After a series of sharp struggles, thanks to the concern and support of the working class in Shanghai and the people of the whole municipality, the vessel "Fengch'ing" finally left victoriously for a long voyage.

On May 4, 1974, the vessel "Fengch'ing" left the port of Shanghai. She crossed the ocean, passed through the strait, crossed the Equator, cut her way through winds and waves, and made the long voyage with the deep sentiments of the Chinese people. After a voyage that lasted 150 days and

covered 32,000 nautical miles, she victoriously returned to the port of Shanghai on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This was a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as a rich fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Around summer last year, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist line with "the three directives as the key link." Under the smokescreen of "everything for modernization," he also vociferously publicized the slavish comprador philosophy. All of a sudden the wind of worshipping things foreign and showing blind faith in foreign powers was whipped up again in the shipbuilding system. They said that "we had gone to excess in criticizing the line of worshipping things foreign and showing blind faith in foreign powers in the past." They attacked the battle of emancipation fought by the shipbuilders in the shipbuilding industry as "upsetting and making a mess of things." These deliriums sought to launch a frenzied counter-attack in revenge against the proletariat and negate the great fruits of the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard resolutely refused to permit them to do so. In the wave of enthusiasm for deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard thoroughly studied Chairman Mao's important directives and carried out things opposite to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. The situation was most delightful. From January to May this year, the state plans were overfulfilled each month, and in the first four months alone, two 10,000-tonners had been launched.

* * *

MILITIA

Build Militia Headquarters in the Course of Struggle

by

Mao Keng-ti (毛庚娣), Shanghai Militia Headquarters of Yangshup'u District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1976)

The arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing harbored implacable hatred against the militia as an implement of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He made a great fuss about the question of militia headquarters on many occasions, and even tried to befuddle people with rumors and sophistry. He wildly clamored that "the militia headquarters must thoroughly solve its own problem," in a vain attempt to cut down the newly emerging militia headquarters and lead militia building down the evil road, so that he could subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The militia headquarters at the municipal and district (county) levels of Shanghai were built in the violent storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution by the working class of Shanghai. They are a product of combining Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on the transformation of the militia with the practice of class struggle. We have come to understand from practice that the establishment of militia headquarters is of extremely great significance in strengthening militia building.

The establishment of militia headquarters has further carried out to the letter Chairman Mao's directive that in urban struggle, we "must wholeheartedly rely on the working class." The Shanghai militia rebuilt in the great proletarian cultural revolution adheres to the class line that the city should take industrial workers as its mainstay and that the countryside should closely rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants. This line is embodied not only in the organization and building of militia contingents but also in the leading bodies of militia command organizations. Marx and Engels once said: "Workers working in state enterprises in all places should arm themselves and organize independent army corps under commanding officers elected by themselves." ("Letter from the Central Committee to the Communist Leagues," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 388) The militia headquarters at the municipal and district (county) levels of Shanghai adhere to the principle of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young and select outstanding workers and poor and lower-middle peasants from factories and rural areas for participation in leadership and work.

The establishment of militia headquarters enables the form of organization of the militia to meet the needs of real-life struggle. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The revolutionary form of organization should be subordinated to the needs of revolutionary struggle." After their participation in class struggle in society, the broad masses of militiamen must not only

correctly distinguish and handle the two types of contradictions of different nature and strike blows at the disruptive activities of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and a handful of class enemies, but also shoulder a greater number of tasks to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. This urgently calls for the establishment of a new type of militia leadership organ that answers the purpose. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the militia headquarters burst into life and grew sturdily. This is the need of struggle, the demand of the developing situation, a creation of the masses, and the fruit of victory of the struggle-criticism-transformation in militia building.

The establishment of the militia headquarters helps restrict bourgeois rights. Chairman Mao says, "The most fundamental rule in the reform of state organs is to keep in contact with the masses." The new-type militia headquarters have close ties with the masses. Such headquarters come from among the masses, represent the masses and are capable of reflecting the demands and wishes of the masses in good time. Their members constantly do labor together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They are paid like the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, and are capable of leading the life of "officials" or the common people and working at the high or low level, thus restricting bourgeois rights and promoting the revolutionization and building of organs and their leading bodies.

The establishment of militia headquarters has further strengthened centralized leadership of the Party over militia work. The militia headquarters is a militia leadership organ. Militia work and the militia contingents are directly under the centralized leadership and command of the Party. With the principle of "the Party commanding the gun" adhered to, the militia contingents are strictly put under the absolute leadership of the Party.

In the first ten days of April, the worker-militia headquarters of the capital, working in close coordination with the people's police and army guards under the leadership of the Party, rapidly organized several tens of thousands of worker militiamen and triumphantly smashed the counter-revolutionary political incident stirred up by a handful of class enemies at Tienanmen Square. Practice of struggle once again shows that the establishment of a mass armed unit with the industrial workers as its mainstay is of very great significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. The revolutionary action of the worker-militia of the capital has set us a brilliant example for us and provided us with valuable experience.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is so hostile to the militia headquarters that he would not be happy with anything less than the destruction of it. This is precisely because under the unified leadership of the Party, the militia headquarters leads the active participation of the broad masses of militiamen in class struggle and the two-line struggle, thus turning the militia into an effective tool in suppressing the resistance of the bourgeoisie and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great obstacle to the Party capitalist-roaders in practicing restoration and regression. In crying that "the militia headquarters must thoroughly solve its own

problems" this restoration zealot Teng Hsiao-p'ing seeks to "thoroughly" disband the workers' armed forces and fundamentally cut down the militia as an implement of the dictatorship of the proletariat. His purpose is sinister in the extreme. His spearhead is directed at Chairman Mao's great directive on the transformation of the militia and against Chairman Mao's thinking on the people's war.

We militiamen of Shanghai must carry forward the revolutionary spirit, "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven; and seize turtles deep down in the five seas," persist in taking class struggle as the key link, penetratingly criticize the crime of the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing in disrupting militia work, strengthen the building of the militia headquarters, raise revolutionary vigilance, be prepared at all times to smash the disruptive and trouble-making activities of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and a handful of class enemies, and defend by fighting the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Hailing the Sturdy Growth of Workers' Contingents in Historical Research

by

Yang K'uan (杨宽)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1976)

The contingent of worker-peasant-soldier theorists is a socialist new thing that has emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the discussion and criticism of Water Margin and the current struggle to beat back Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, this new thing is growing sturdily. This marks the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, and the deeper development of the socialist revolution. If is of great help to the professional theorists in following the road of integration with workers and peasants, to open-door schooling and open-door scientific research and to push the educational revolution and scientific research forward. It is also most beneficial to the transformation of the old ideological system of all branches of learning and the transformation of the ranks of professional theorists.

For two years, I and a part of the teachers of the history department of Futan University have integrated ourselves with the worker history research group of the Shanghai Municipal Heavy-Duty Machine-Building Company, we are in the course of compiling a general history of China on a larger scale. This plan for compiling the general history of China was put forward by the contingent of worker-theorists, and the actual compilation work was also undertaken by them. From the start of its compilation to date, after only one and a half years of effort and brave fighting, the first part containing 300,000 words--History of the Period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States--in final form has been sent to the press. Other parts are being revised or with their outlines being drafted. Through the practice of joining the workers in writing books, I have been profoundly re-educated politically and gone through the concrete process of furthering my studies professionally. I have gone a step further not only in transforming the old ideological system of the history course but also in transforming the old world outlook.

Before the great cultural revolution, precisely because many professional historians including me had not properly transformed their bourgeois world outlook and thoroughly abolished the reactionary ideological system of the bourgeoisie in taking history as a branch of learning, they were unable to write dynastic history and history of a specific period for serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, much less to sum up history and write a more perfect general history of China. Because many works of general history did not take class struggle as the key link, did not give prominence to the great role of the laboring people in making history, did not break away from the bonds of the dynastic system and did not free themselves from the domination of the trend of thought to honor Confucianism and

oppose Legalism, they could not "link up" the whole history of class struggle from ancient times to date, and could not "link up" class struggle and the two-line struggle in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. Although they were called "general history," they often had nothing "in general" vertically or horizontally. Such "general history" which had nothing "in general" not only could not reveal the laws governing the development of social history but also could not reveal the internal relations of the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, and their interaction on each other. The most it could do was to pile up fragmentary and unanalyzed historical data and depict the individual aspects of the historical process. Such general history of course also had no way to achieve the aim of assessing the present with the past and making the past serve the present. Some works of general history not only had nothing "in general" but even became the tool of the reactionary public opinion of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

For a long period, I and many professional historians alike were foid of studying the problems of a particular field in a particular period and laying emphasis on gathering, collating and reviewing for correction certain historical data. We held that this constituted the key to the "scientific character" of the historical works compiled. Through joining the workers in compiling the general history, I have come to deeply realize that what is meant by "scientific character" to the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is fundamentally different. What the proletariat calls the scientific character of historical research and the revolutionary character have a high degree of unity. To achieve such unity, it is necessary to use Marxist historical materialism to re-study history as a whole to shatter the old concepts and traditions of historical idealism, to adhere to the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis and to make a concrete analysis of the actual conditions of history so as to make historical knowledge tally with the objective reality of historical development. Furthermore, it is necessary to put the emphasis of research on summing up the historical experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and find out the things which partake of the nature of a law, so as to "make the past serve the present" and make historical research really able to serve real-life class struggle and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Bourgeois historians stress the "scientific character" of historical research, advocate historical data in command, one-sidedly exaggerate the role of historical data, and describe historical data as of "scientific character." In fact, this is nothing but a lie and a deception. Engels once profoundly pointed out: "The bourgeoisie turns all things into commodities. This also applies to history. The nature of the bourgeoisie and the conditions for its existence make it necessary to fabricate all kinds of commodities and hence also to forge history. The greatest reward goes to those fabricated works of history that fit best the interests of the bourgeoisie." ("Fragments of 'History of Ireland'," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XVI, p. 573) Such despicable behavior in preparing to distort and even forge history so as to uphold the interests of the bourgeoisie has not the least "shadow" of "scientific character" to speak of!

Speaking of scientific character, this can be really achieved only by the proletariat with a grasp of Marxism under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The general history presently compiled by the contingent of worker-theorists is really different from the old general history in essence. Viewed from the completed History of the Period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States, despite its shortcomings of this and that kind, it really is evidently different from the old general history. With class struggle as the key link, the whole book give prominence to the great role played by the slave uprisings and the struggle of resistance of the common people in pushing forward the development of history. It sums up the historical experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the various historical periods from the transformation of the slavery system into the feudal system, and especially sums up the historical experience in division and counter-division, restoration and counter-restoration in the period of great social reforms. It thoroughly implements the guideline of "making the past serve the present." In the course of compilation, the authors strive to break away from the dynastic system of old history and the conventions of old history in dividing history into three sectors--the political, economic and cultural sectors. Based on the demarcation of historical periods according to the development of class struggle and the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, they link up class struggle and the struggle between Legalism and Confucianism in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres for narration, and strive to grasp the internal relations of historical development. I consider that only such general history can be more scientific in character.

Of course, the contingents of worker-theorists experienced certain difficulties in reading and grasping the historical data of ancient times. However, for the sake of winning this battle to occupy the position of historical study with Marxism, they cooperated as a team, helped each other, seriously studied and assiduously carried out research. At last, they overcame all difficulties and came out with the first draft. On the basis of the first draft, they again made three revisions. Each revision was invariably made by extensively soliciting views on the one hand. On the other hand, when opinions differed on key issues, they strove to use Marxism as a weapon to make penetrating investigation of discussion. Discussion were held and debates were unfolded, and if a problem could not be solved at the first discussion, more discussions followed. In this way, they not only enlivened the atmosphere of research and unified understanding but also solved problems and improved the quality of the general history.

It may be recalled that before the great cultural revolution, I and many professional historians alike set ourselves to research behind closed doors. When an article or a book was published, we always thought that it contained some individual "achievements," some individual "original views" or some "contributions" to scientific research. Viewing things in light of the present, I really "tremble with fear."

In the process of compiling this History of the Period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States, I took part in all discussions. On the one hand, I listened to the opinions of the worker comrades and humbly learned from them. On the other hand, I put forward certain supplemental views and my own different views. Some problems which were wrongly understood in the

past were rectified, through participation in discussions. Some problems which were one-sidedly understood in the past were also more fully understood through participation in discussions. Some problems which were never thought of in the past were taken up through participation in discussions. Some problems which were not clearly understood in the past were further analyzed and studied through participation in discussions, and were more correctly understood in line with the development of history. Especially through participation in fixing the final draft of the whole book, I deepened my understanding of class struggle and the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in this period and also enhanced my ability to analyze and solve problems. Practice makes me deeply realize that the road of integration with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists followed by the professional historians is the only correct road in transforming the old system of historical study and transforming oneself.

The sturdy growth of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists contingent, the creation of revolutionary public opinion in a big way in various cultural battlefronts, including the study of history, and the triumph of the proletarian ideology over the bourgeois ideology, are bound to arouse the hostility of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and a handful of class enemies. Taking the bourgeois stand, the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing led the way in vigorously stirring up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, advocating the following of the "white-and-expert" road by professional scientists and attacking and slandering the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists. His criminal aim was prompted by a vain attempt to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, strangle such a socialist new thing as the contingent of worker-peasant-soldier theorists, and disrupt the effort of the professional scientists in following the road of integration with workers and peasants.

To publicize Marxism and criticize revisionism is a long-term task on the theoretical front. We professional historians must adhere to the correct orientation of integrating ourselves with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists, and win new victories in the study of history in the course of the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Habitual Tricks of Opportunists

by

Kung-yeh P'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1976)

All opportunists know how to act as the circumstances dictate. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is strong in this. Without talking about his past, a look at his performance after he resumed work will make things clear. As soon as he wielded immeasurable power, seeing that there were loopholes to exploit, he vigorously carried out activities for reversing verdicts and restoration. At that time, he was in high spirits as though "who else beside me is able to do this in the world of today." But reversing verdicts goes against the will of people, and practice of restoration offends the great majority. All of a sudden, he found himself all alone, surrounded by enemies on all sides. Therefore, he faltering admitted to "having done a bad deed with good intention." The bad deed is for all to see, but the "good intention" is under wraps, and a serious analysis is called for.

"A genuine good intention must take into consideration the results." What results have arisen from Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "good intention"? They range from the rise of the Right-deviation to reverse verdicts everywhere, the spread of the poisonous influence of "taking the three directives as the key link" throughout the country, and the rise of counter-revolutionary political rumors everywhere to the counter-revolutionary political incident stirred up at T'ienanmen Square. In a word, he has joined the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party in doing a big bad deed in subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. It is obviously for reversing verdicts and restoration, but he describes it as "a good intention." Why? This is what Marx and Engels pointed out: "All conflicts that inevitably occur in history are interpreted as misunderstanding." ("A Circular to August Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Wilhelm Bracke and Others," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XIX, p. 187) It is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's desire to interpret as "misunderstanding" the inevitable conflict between the bourgeois demand for restoration and the proletarian opposition to restoration in the historical period of socialism, and to interpret as "a good intention" his part as the commander of the bourgeoisie in instigating a bourgeois attack against the proletariat.

One can't help from recalling that "maxim" of his and Liu Shao-ch'i's at the early stage of the great cultural revoluion: "Old revolutionaries have run into new problems." They are obviously capitalist-roaders but they styled themselves as "old revolutionaries." They obviously pushed the bourgeois reactionary line and had done a big bad deed in restoring capitalism, thus arousing the resistance of the revolutionary masses, but they described this as "running into new problems." It can be seen that the interpretation of an inevitable conflict as a misunderstanding is a habitual trick played by all opportunists or revisionists. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "having done a bad

deed with good intention" is nothing but a carbon copy of "old revolutionaries running into new problems," and the trick of concealment--like "the looper caterpillar which bends in order to go forward."

In the world, there is never love or hate without a reason or cause. Love for the bourgeoisie naturally means hate for the proletariat. The class brand of a good or bad intention is just as sharp and clear. Look, the fact that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "good intentions" has drawn continuous applause from the bourgeoisie and brought indignant denunciations from the proletariat is the best proof. But his artibrarily attributing his "bad deed" to his "good intention" merits the high vigilance of the revolutionary people. This can only show the refusal of Teng Hsiao-p'ing--"with his heart steeled" and "with no fear of being toppled a second time"--to repent and to forsake his good intention toward the bourgeoisie and his evil intention against the proletariat. Engels said: "'Sincere' opportunism may be more dangerous than all other kinds of opportunism." ("A Critique of the Draft Program of the Social Democratic Party in 1891," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXII, p. 274) Teng Hsiao-p'ing is such a "sincere" opportunist and is an irrecorrigible chieftain of the revisionist line. He sincerely works for the interests of the minority of the exploiting classes and sincerely opposes the revolutionary people accounting for over 95 percent of the population of the whole country. He always stubbornly tries to transform the world with the bourgeois world outlook. But like all opportunists, he is bound to be swept by the iron broom of revolution onto the garbage pile of history.

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Party Organizations in Peking Hold Theoretical Forums to Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

theoretical forums have been called by the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and lower party organizations to study chairman mao's important instructions and deepen the criticism of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping for his crimes in trying to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism.

since the beginning of the year, theoretical forums have been held in the departments under the municipal party committee, by party committees of city districts, suburban counties, bureaus, factories and mines, rural people's communes, stores and neighbourhood communities, and in many of the workshops and production brigades. these forums are based on the mass drive to study chairman mao's important instructions concerning the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the forums laid stress on studying and discussing chairman mao's extremely important instruction: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." in order to get clear about the questions of the bourgeoisie being inside the communist party and of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, members of the spare-time theoretical study groups and leading cadres in many units have assiduously studied marxist-leninist expositions in criticism of opportunism and revisionism, reviewed the important teachings on class struggle and the two-line struggle in the party given by chairman mao since the second plenary session of the party's seventh central committee in early 1949.

some of the theoretical forums analyzed the important class and two-line struggles that have taken place since china's entry into the stage of socialist revolution, studied the historical lessons of the socialist soviet union's degeneration into social-imperialism, and explored the new changes in the class relations wrought by the socialist revolution, the new characteristics of class struggle and the relations between the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party. this helped the participants reach a relatively deep understanding of the fact that, as a result of the tremendous changes in the balance of forces between different classes in the socialist period, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie tends increasingly to find its main expression within the communist party.

such capitalist-roaders in the party as kao kang, peng teh-huai, liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping thus became the force at the core and commanders of the bourgeoisie as a whole and thereby become the main target of the socialist revolution. through these theoretical forums and the mass study movement, chairman mao's important instructions have penetrated deeper into the people's minds. this is of great significance for steadily heightening the awareness of the cadres and masses of the need to wage class and two-line struggle and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

a cardinal feature of the theoretical forums has been the concentration on criticizing teng hsiao-ping. many of the forums applied the basic principles of marxism to the analysis of the class and political-ideological origins and social economic base of the bourgeoisie in the party and the economic status, political attitude and characteristics common to all party capitalist-roaders, thus deepening the understanding of the reactionary nature of the party capitalist-roaders. it helped participants to see that, in identifying the capitalist-roaders, the most important point is to pinpoint which political line they pursue, which road they follow, and which class interests they represent.
on this basis, the forums further analyzed and criticized the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" concocted by teng hsiao-ping, his crimes in trying to extend bourgeois right and in viciously attacking and strangling the new socialist things, and his schemes to drum up "restorationist legions" and launch revengeful counter-attacks on the proletariat in all spheres. approaching from all directions, the forums stripped teng hsiao-ping of his disguise and exposed his true features in formulating a programme and trying to shape public opinion for a planned and organized attack on socialism.

at the forums, activists in spare-time theoretical study and representatives of the rank-and-file joined professional theoretical workers and leading cadres in study which benefited both.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR LIU WEN-HUI

Memorial Meeting for Mr. Liu Wen-hui in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

mr. liu wen-hui, member of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress, member of the standing committee of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, former minister of forestry, former member of the national defence council and member of the central standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, died of illness in peking on june 24, 1976, at the age of 82.

a memorial meeting for mr. liu wen-hui took place here this afternoon at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

wreaths were presented by chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., and soong ching ling, liu po-cheng and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee.

wreaths were also sent from the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, the ministry of national defence, the ministry of agriculture and forestry and the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

present at the memorial meeting were vice-premier chen hsi-lien, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee wu teh, li ching-chuan, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen and li su-wen vice-premier sun chien, vice-chairman shen yen-ping of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee as well as leading members of departments concerned, a number of n.p.c. standing committee members, standing committee members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, central standing committee members and central committee members of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, and friends of the late mr. liu wen-hui.

the meeting was presided over by vice-premier chen hsi-lien, and a memorial speech was delivered by vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee li su-wen.

mr. liu wen-hui, the speech said, was born in tayi county, szechwan province. he crossed over to the

revolutionary side in penghsien county, szechwan province, on december 10, 1949, and did some useful work for the people during the democratic revolution.

after enumerating the posts mr. liu wen-hui held successively after joining the revolution, the speech went on to say: over the last twenty years and more, mr. liu wen-hui supported our great leader chairman mao, supported the chinese communist party, and showed a warm love for our socialist motherland. he approved of and took part in the democratic reform movements and the socialist revolution and construction led by the chinese communist party; supported the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius; and supported the deepening great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. he was elated at the flourishing scene of prosperity of our great motherland and its rising international status.

mr. liu wen-hui had at heart the compatriots and his old colleagues and acquaintances in taiwan province and looked forward to the early liberation of taiwan province when the island will return to the lap of the motherland, thus consummating its reunification.

following the memorial meeting, the casket containing the ashes of mr. liu wen-hui was placed in the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Cultural Revolution Spurs High Speed Development of China's National Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has pushed forward the pace of development of china's national economy with tremendous force..

in the past decade china successfully completed her third and fourth five-year plans. agriculture and industry took a fairly big step forward. science and techniques made a rapid advance. the successful hydrogen-bomb tests and the return of a man-made earth satellite to earth as scheduled marked a new level in china's technical advance.

prices have been kept stable with a flourishing market and financial revenue and expenditure in balance. the entire national economy is thriving and going ahead.

the successful fulfilment of the two five-year plans enables china to make another forward step in building up an independent and comparatively comprehensive industrial system and national economy. china's strength in building socialism by independence and self-reliance has been consolidated.

this is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

chairman mao pointed out in 1966: "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

the great cultural revolution destroyed the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao, repudiated their revisionist line and smashed their conspiracies for a capitalist restoration. then followed the movements to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticism of the book "water margin" as a negative example that peddled capitulationism, and the great struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind fanned by teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party.

in this series of struggles, the masses and cadres heightened their consciousness of guarding against and opposing revisionism and of continuing the revolution through studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. socialist new things such as "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and "in industry, learn from taching" are prospering

vigorously. in the realm of the superstructure, overall dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie has been strengthened, and the economic base of socialism has been reinforced. deepening of socialist revolution in the superstructure and in the relations of production has invigorated the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses and cadres who have accelerated the growth of china's agriculture, industry and the entire national economy with tremendous revolutionary force, wisdom and creativeness.

chairman mao's general principle of developing the national economy, "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" has been better implemented through the cultural revolution.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the whole party took part in developing agricultural production in a big way and effectively stepped up industry's support to agriculture. agricultural production has achieved great success as a result.

successive good harvests were reaped in the last ten years despite several serious natural disasters. the country's grain output reached the target set in the fourth five-year plan one year in advance. last year it set another new record.

forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery too, made fairly big advances.

the collective economy has been continuously consolidated and strengthened. china's system of people's communes has over and over again demonstrated its superiority and benefits. the scale of farmland improvement and building has been constantly expanded. last year 15,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone work were completed, four times as much as in 1965. the total irrigated acreage was extended each year by an average of 1.3 million additional hectares.

farm mechanization has been speeded up. to date, 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions turn out walking tractors and 24 of them are capable of making larger tractors.

the number of tractors in china's countryside last year was 4.7 times that in 1965. in that period, power and engine-driven rural pumping and irrigation equipment increased 5.6 fold in horse power. rural power consumpt. n rose 4.5 times.

the per hectare yield of farm crops had a big rise. in the ten years, nine provinces and municipalities as well as 800 counties and cities met the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development

1965-1967. the tibet autonomous region known for its high altitude and cold climate has been self-sufficient in grain supply since 1974.

chairman mao's instruction "change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south" has begun to be realized with the rapid increase in grain production in the northern regions. the former grain-deficient provinces of hopei, shantung and honan are now producing in surplus to self-sufficiency while shensi, kansu, chinghai, shansi and liaoning provinces and the ningsia hui autonomous region can meet their own needs or are self-sufficient in the main.

at present, china's grain and most of its industrial crops meet the primary needs of the country's construction and the feeding and clothing of its 800 million people.

by deepening the criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the snail's pace development advocated by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, the working class has better implemented chairman mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

china's oil industry drove ahead with a higher speed than before in the great cultural revolution by persevering in the principle of independence and self-reliance. compared with 1965, crude oil output in 1975 registered a 6.8 fold increase and oil refining capacity one of 4.3 fold.

at china's leading oilfield, taching, crude oil output rose by 30 per cent annually. crude oil output at today's taching is equivalent to that of six 1965 tachings.

with the completion of the taching oilfield, china through her own efforts in the last decade built several new oilfields including shengli and takang, and exploited a natural gasfield in szechwan province. in the meantime, china designed, constructed and equipped with domestically made machinery big modern petro-chemical works and oil refineries in peking and other parts of the country. oil pipe lines finished in the last ten years were eight times that before the great cultural revolution, and ten times as many gas pipe lines were built.

metallurgical, machine building, oil, coal, power, communications and transport departments expanded their production capacity with the completion of more than 1,000 major, medium-sized and other projects of capital construction in the ten years by self-reliance.

the production level for machine building mounted at high speed. complete sets of steel making equipment for an annual output of 1.5 million tons, oil refining equipment capable of handling 2.5 million tons of crude oil, and 300,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power generating equipment are now designed and produced by chinese technicians and workers. the shipbuilding industry also advanced with big strides. in 1975 the total tonnage of vessels completed was six times the 1965 figure.

chemical fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, petro-chemical and other new industries developed quickly from their infant beginnings.

during the fourth five-year plan period, the output of cine-films went up 2.4 fold with colour films going into mass production.

the electronics industry now turns out in serial production electronic computers capable of doing one million calculations per second. in this period also a microwave communications trunk line centred on peking and linking other parts of china by a 960-channel transistorized signalling system and another trunk line equipped with a 600-channel electron tube microwave signalling system linking shanghai with other parts of china were completed.

the broad masses of chinese workers, cadres and technicians strictly followed chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". they did scientific research in an open-door way and formed "three-in-one" groups with workers as the core to do technical research. in many cases, factories, colleges and scientific research institutes coordinated their efforts to tackle knotty technical problems. china's science and technology is progressing well.

new type materials for air space techniques are now produced in china. the workers have mastered a whole range of oil industry techniques from geological prospecting, exploitation to refining, as well as those for comprehensive mechanized coal mining, the oxygen-blowing steelmaking process and continuous casting. they can now manufacture various kinds of numerical-control machine tools, integrated circuits and electronic computers.

liu shao-chi's revisionist line of direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned was criticized in the cultural revolution. chairman mao's directive on developing the initiative from both the central and the local authorities has gone deeper into

the hearts of the masses with a resulting big growth in the local economy as well as the entire national economy.

provinces and autonomous regions in southern china have made big strides in mass campaigns for detecting coal deposits and running small coal mines, under the unified leadership of the local party committees. coal output of nine southern provinces and autonomous regions in 1975 was 9.4 times the 1965 output, higher than the average national increase. this greatly contributes to wiping out the need for coal from the north to be shipped south.

the campaign for the masses to run industry has been sweeping the country under the unified plan of the central authority and the unified leadership of party committees at various levels. many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are making progress toward self-sufficiency in the supply of iron and steel, coal, machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and consumer goods and are aiding agriculture with more goods, thanks to the setting up of these industries in the last ten years.

in addition to the completion of a host of up-to-date large enterprises, many small and medium-sized enterprises were set up. small enterprises that have mushroomed in provinces, prefectures, counties, communes and production brigades throughout the country now play an important role in the national economy.

small chemical works accounted for 69 per cent of the total output of chemical fertilizer in 1975. the output of both iron and steel by small iron and steel works registered a five-fold increase in the last ten years which saw a comparatively big growth in china's steel industry. coal output of small coal pits made up for 30 per cent of the country's total during the fourth five-year plan period.

at present, china's broad masses and cadres are conscientiously studying chairman mao's series of important instructions, and deepening the criticism of the revisionist line of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party teng hsiao-ping. taking class struggle as the key link, they have launched an intensive mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture and learn from taching in industry, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. they are now striving to win the victory of beating back the right deviationist attempt and criticizing teng hsiao-ping, to consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to fulfil the fifth five-year plan and build china into a powerful socialist country.

MODEL CADRES

Leader and Ordinary Laborer, All in One

(NCNA-English Sining, Jun. 29, 1976)

gablong, director of the bureau of animal husbandry of chinghai province, one of china's five major stock-breeding areas, is affectionately described by local herdsmen as "our shepherd bureau director".

in the decade of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he has made a point of joining the herdsmen in their work and often pinchhitting for a shepherd or cattle tender on holidays.

fifty-year-old gablong, who has held a leading post for more than two decades, has all along kept the fine qualities of the labouring people and maintained close ties with the masses. his wholehearted service to the people has earned him love and support from all over the province.

son of a poor mongolian herdsman in this northwest china province, gablong joined the chinese communist party in 1952 and has since served successively as county magistrate and county party committee secretary, deputy prefecture party committee secretary, and finally standing committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the animal husbandry bureau of the provincial revolutionary committee.

while he was serving as party committee secretary in the honan mongolian autonomous county in the province in the winter of 1965, a blizzard once raged for two days leaving the pastureland a foot deep in snow. after issuing orders for county-wide efforts to battle the natural calamity, he rode off on horseback to the hardest-hit tsomao brigade in the teeth of blinding snow. for five straight days, gablong led a group of cadres in making the rounds of the herds during the day and joining the commune members in tending the cattle at night. the herdsmen were so impressed by the example set by their county party secretary that they worked with redoubled enthusiasm to pull the herds safely through the snowstorm.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people", gablong consistently helps wit. cleaning duty in the office building and undertakes to water the trees in the compound. he always carries a tool and shares in the farmwork wherever he goes.

regular participation in collective productive labour has enabled gablong to maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the masses of all nationalities. during his tour of duty in the autonomous county, he visited all the 133 production teams under the 38 brigades in the six people's communes in the county, and called at each of the 3,000 and more mongolian herdsmen's homes there. he had on his fingertips literally every detail about the expansion of animal husbandry in each team and the living conditions of each family.

gablong devotes his energy entirely to the wellbeing of the people, never using the power in his hands to serve his own or his family's interests. on several occasions, the organization he was working with decided to move his wife, a commune herdswoman, into town. gablong flatly rejected the suggestion, saying: "my wife is a commune member. she should stay in her production team, join productive labour and do her share in building socialism there. it's no good for her to live in the city as an idler."

when gablong's only son graduated from middle school, the animal husbandry bureau offered to find the youngster a job in the city so that he could take care of his aging father. gablong declined the offer and sent his son right away to work as a peasant in the countryside. "chairman mao has called on educated youth to go to the countryside," he said. "this is the bright road for narrowing the differences between town and country, worker and peasant, and manual and mental labour, and for restricting bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism, and fostering worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. we must follow this road."

gablong often says that communist party cadres are of an entirely different category from the bureaucrats of the old regime. in the new society, he says, difference in position only denotes a revolutionary division of labour but in no way divides people into contrasting ranks. though holding high positions at county, prefecture and provincial levels, gablong has always lived a simple life the same as workers, peasants, herdsmen and ordinary office functionaries, and never accepted any special privileges.

in 1974, the animal husbandry bureau decided to allot him the best flat in its newly completed apartment house. instead of accepting the offer, gablong turned the flat over to a driver who has a big family while he himself continued to live in the old one-storey house. since his wife can support herself financially, gablong has spent the bulk of his wages in buying chairman mao's works and other revolutionary books which he presented to grassroots cadres and herdsmen or in helping those

in need. "i receive my wages from the people and i spend them in their interest," he says. "a leading cadre must not seek higher wages but should do his best to serve the people."

that gablong has been able to retain the noble qualities of the working people stems from his hard study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. deprived of the right to schooling in the old society, he has applied himself to study in the course of work, often reading till the small hours. through study of the revolutionary theory of marxism, he has come to appreciate still more keenly the truth that "the proletariat must emancipate not only itself but all mankind. without emancipating all mankind the proletariat cannot achieve its own final emancipation." this has led him to take the emancipation of all mankind as his precept and goal of life-long struggle. tempered and educated by the cultural revolution, gablong has further steeled his determination to work alongside the masses of working people and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

One and A Half Million Barefoot Doctors in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

one and a half million barefoot doctors are the main force in the deep-going revolution in medical and health work which is in full swing in china's countryside. these barefoot doctors have matured in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

backed by our great leader chairman mao and together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party, against class enemies in the society, against the revisionist line on medical and health work and against old traditional ideas. they have broken the monopoly held by the bourgeoisie in medical and health work and firmly wield power over rural medical and health work for the poor and lower-middle peasants. built on the foundation of the collective strength and with barefoot doctors as its mainstay, the cooperative medical system has been rapidly consolidated and developed, and now rural medical and health work has taken on an entirely new look.

the barefoot doctor is a new socialist thing. ever since mankind's entry into class society, there has been a division between mental and manual work. and all along the exploiting classes have monopolized power over medical and health work, a monopoly which the barefoot doctors have done away with. barefoot doctors can prevent and treat diseases and are at the same time ordinary commune peasants who are not divorced from collective farm work and share in the collective distribution. they are a contingent of new-type medical personnel who do both mental and manual work and are both peasants and doctors.

barefoot doctors help restrict bourgeois right and narrow the gaps between town and country, between workers and peasants and between mental and manual work. many barefoot doctors have been chosen as members of leading bodies at various levels and recommended for study at medical colleges, but though their status may change they retain the true qualities of the working people. wang kuei-chen, a barefoct doctor of the chiangchen commune in chuansha county on the outskirts of shanghai, is now a leading cadre in the ministry of public health. but, like an ordinary commune peasant, she shares in the collective distribution of the commune where she works. liu han, a barefoot doctor of the tasanchiatzu commune in fuyu county, kirin province, is concurrently a deputy director of the public health bureaus of the county and the prefecture to which fuyu county belongs. but he dresses like an ordinary peasant and, no matter how busy he is and how many meetings he attends, regularly participates in collective productive labour, earning work-points like the other commune members.

last september, when the dust and din of the right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution in educational circles filled the air, li su-chen, a barefoot doctor of the luchiayu commune in tsunhua county, hopei province, graduated from a medical college of the province. the college planned to assign her to work at the college. but she asked to return to her village to be a barefoot doctor there, doing manual labour alongside the masses and earning her work-points like the others.

barefoot doctors represent a clean break with bourgeois traditional ideas such as "technique is a private possession", hierarchical grading and the absolute authority of the doctor. their appearance initiated a new trend among proletarian health workers.

the age-old custom was for the patients to seek out the doctor to get treatment. who ever heard of doctors coming to offer their services to the patients? but that is precisely what the barefoot doctors do. contrary to old conventions, they put themselves at the beck and call of the patients' families.

padma tsering, a barefoot doctor on the northern tibet plateau, has travelled over the vast grazing grounds day in and day out for nine years, carrying a medical kit. the limbs of a poor herdsman, who suffered from arthritis, were stiff and immovable for many years. undaunted by the long distance that had to be covered, padma tsering visited him regularly, bringing medicines. after 50 treatments in four months, the patient was at last able to stand up.

fu ya-tung, a fifty-year-old barefoot doctor of li nationality in paisha county in south china's kwangtung province, has set up a few beds in his own home so that his patients if need be can stay there for treatment. he has done this off his own bat, additional to the services and medicines he regularly brings his patients.

many barefoot doctors have experimented on themselves at the risk of their own lives to study the properties of herbal medicines and the effect of needling on some acupuncture points. some of them have even cut themselves intentionally and caused infection and inflammation in order to test the effects of herbal medicines in halting bleeding and combating inflammation. this can never be understood by bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" who are more concerned with academic research on diseases than with the patients and feel no qualms about experimenting on the working people in order to obtain data for their papers.

before the great cultural revolution, influenced by the revisionist line on medical and health work, the hospitals observed an over-elaborate division of labour and a complex set of conventions and restrictions. as a result, those who studied medicine understood little about pharmacology, surgeons little about internal medicine and doctors of western medicine little about traditional chinese medicine, while those giving medical treatment did nothing about the prevention of diseases. such a system could only serve a small number of urban overlords. but barefoot doctors are deeply rooted in the poor and lower-middle peasants. they are familiar with what the peasants are in need of and are good at both chinese and western medicine. they have acquired both medical skill and the art of gathering, identifying and preparing medicinal herbs.

communist chou chien-wen is a barefoot doctor of the weihsing brigade of the haiyang fishing commune in sheyang county, kiangsu province. he sails the sea with the fishing boats all year round. while taking part in fishery, he treats the fishermen's ailments and does prevention work. he can accurately give acupuncture treatment, injections and handle ordinary injuries even in the midst of a raging storm and torrential waves.

knowledge originates from practice and barefoot doctors have cured quite a number of patients whom big hospitals have diagnosed as suffering from incurable or "hard-to-cure diseases".

yang wen-shui, a barefoot doctor of the nanliang brigade in chishan county, shansi province, has cured 153 patients of chronic suppurative osteomyelitis by combining chinese traditional therapy and western medicine. of these, 42 were severe cases for whom the hospitals had suggested amputation. these patients have recovered without amputation and are now back at their work posts.

chang li-fang, a barefoot doctor of the changchiao commune in chuansha county on shanghai's outskirts resuscitated five drowned children and a drowned old person, all of whom had been given up for dead. she talked about her experience before the shanghai branch of the chinese medical society.

the revolution in rural medical and health work with the barefoot doctors as the backbone force has mobilized hundreds of millions of people to participate in disease prevention and curative work, bringing about a radical change in the health condition in the rural areas which used to suffer from shortage of medicine and doctors. it is a great pioneering undertaking in the history of mankind.

in old china, infectious and endemic diseases and parasitic diseases such as schistosomiasis were rampant. the working people were ravaged by disease and suffered dire poverty. after liberation they became the masters of the country under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. the health condition in the rural areas began gradually to improve and some diseases that used to seriously manace the health of the peasants were brought under control by and large.

but before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line over health and medical work, the stress was laid in the cities to the neglect of the countryside and curative work to the neglect of prevention. the vast rural areas still remained in a backward state until the revisionist line was repudiated during the cultural revolution. to date, 85 percent of the country's production brigades have set up cooperative medical services. working within the cooperative medical service, the barefoot doctors provide mass screening and treatment for endemic and parasitic disease sufferers.

in the hilly lunghua county of hopei province, the incidence of goitre was as high as 17 percent due to the lack of iodine in the drinking water. general check-ups and treatment were started by barefoot doctors with the aid of professionals in 1974 under the leadership

of the county party committee. some 20,000 patients regained their health as a result. of the 1,100 thyroid operations performed, 662 were done by barefoot doctors without a single mishap.

schistosomiasis was widespread in kunshan county, kiangsu province. barefoot doctors were the main task force to give those suffering from the disease repeated treatment in the last six years with the result that 90 percent of the patients were cured. snails were eliminated from an area eleven times greater than that of the total in the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

on the eve of the 11th anniversary of chairman mao's "6.26" directive to put the stress on the rural areas in medical and health work, a meeting on the work of barefoot doctors was held in the place where they originated -- chiangchen commune in chuansha county on the outskirts of shanghai. the participants -- barefoot doctors of various nationalities from all over the country -- studied chairman's important instructions and reviewed the achievements in the revolution in medical and health work, and criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they expressed the determination to work for new victories in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

MEDICAL WORKERS

City Medical Workers in Tientsin Go to Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 29, 1976)

nearly 500 doctors, nurses and pharmacists early this year went from tientsin proper to serve for a period as doctors in the production brigades of rural people's communes in the outskirts of the city. at the same time, barefoot doctors from the outskirts were invited to the city hospitals to receive further training and take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement there.

a recent conference called by the tientsin municipal bureau of public heal h summed up this new experience and held an exchange of views. "this is an important measure by means of which the city hospitals can be transformed and the stress of medical and health work put on the rural areas," the conference decided.

city medical workers serve as doctors in the rural areas and work for a period in the production brigades, working and living with the commune peasants just like barefoot doctors. on the one hand, they join the peasants in local struggle movements such as that to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts and in political studies and collective productive labour. on the other hand, they do preventive work and treat diseases for the commune peasants, bringing them all-round medical services and medicines. while serving the poor and lower-middle peasants the city medical workers receive re-education from them and remould their own world outlook.

since the start of the struggle against the right deviationist attempt, tientsin urban medical workers have reviewed the deep-going changes which the emergence of barefoot doctors has brought to the field of health work. they have angrily criticized teng hsiao-ping, arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, for his negation of the barefoot doctors and attempt to turn them into an intellectual elite divorced from manual work, the masses and proletarian politics. their consensus of opinions is: we medical workers serve in the countryside like barefoot doctors. our purpose is to use our action to beat back the right deviationist attempt started by teng hsiao-ping.

since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, city medical workers in tientsin have earnestly acted upon chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." more than 5,600 of them have gone to settle in kwangsi, inner mongolia and five provinces and in the villages on tientsin's outskirts. nearly 20,000 medical workers have gone in a dozen groups to tour the rural areas to do prevention work and treat diseases. now, by serving as doctors in the countryside for extended periods, they are carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work in another new form.

at present, some of the tientsin urban medical workers exchange their services with the barefoot doctors in the rural areas for the period of a year. others go to the countryside with medical teams to serve as barefoot doctors for four months in turn.

a large number of city medical workers are working in place of barefoot doctors in the countryside, and like them shouldering both medical kits and hoes. they turn up wherever manual labour is heaviest. at work breaks, they visit the peasant households to dispense treatment and medicines where needed. they are on call day and night, and always available when anyone falls ill. the peasants praise them: "they are close to us poor and lower-middle peasants."

since kuan yen-ping, a chief nurse of the number one health protection clinic in the hungchiao district, became a rural doctor, she has consistently participated in collective productive labour. commune peasants affectionately call her "a new member of our production brigade". once, she applied to go to work at a water conservancy project when it needed labour forces. she said: "i am an ordinary worker. i can go wherever the commune peasants go." when she arrived at the construction site, she worked alongside the others, carrying mud and earth. she had of course brought along her medical kit to treat ailments during the work breaks.

hu wei-pang, doctor of the shengli hospital, unhesitatingly offered his own blood for transfusion when a woman who was haemorrhaging after childbirth needed emergency treatment. he said: "without transformation of ideas and feelings our hearts cannot beat with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants. only by following chairman mao's road, can we better serve the people."

while sending doctors to work in rural areas, some hospitals in the hungchiao and hopei districts have invited rural barefoot doctors to work in their hospitals and sought help with the hospitals' struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

barefoot doctors who have the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants play an important role in the revolutionization of the hospitals where there is a likelihood of intellectual concentratation, the existence of bourgeois prejudices and force of habit. the barefoot doctors help these hospitals to improve their service. with their help, some irrational rules and regulations have been changed to the benefit and convenience of the workers, peasants and soldiers. warm-hearted service is encouraged in all these hospitals, some of which provide round-the-clock out-patient services.

the barefoot doctors and the doctors of these hospitals often get together to learn from each other and make up for each other's deficiencies. the hospitals give individual attention to the barefoot doctors according to their specific conditions. they help the barefoot doctors in making study plans and appoint doctors to teach them. through lessons and clinical practice, the barefoot doctors have improved their skill in treating patients with acupuncture, herbal medicines and the combined traditional chinese and western medical methods.

MEDICINAL HERBS

East China County Taps Resources of Medicinal Herbs

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jun. 28, 1976)

one thousand medicinal herbs have been catalogued and 12,000 herbal prescriptions collected in tehhsing county in the east china province of kiangsi since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this is part of the success achieved by the county in the nation-wide drive to tap local herb resources.

the drive, which has greatly augmented the supplies of drugs in the chinese countryside, was launched in line with chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

mountainous tehhsing county has an abundance of medicinal herbs. before the cultural revolution, however, the area was seriously short of medical facilities due to the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line which paid little attention to the wellbeing of the peasants. sixty-three per cent of the county's 218 medical workers were in the towns, and there was only one medical worker to every 2,500 of the rural population in 1964, two years before the cultural revolution started.

the people thoroughly repudiated liu shao-chi's revisionist line during the cultural revolution and conscientiously implemented chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." while city doctors have gone to the countryside, 110 herbalists and 290 young peasants have been selected to serve as barefoot doctors, increasing the total number of medical workers in the county to 690, averaging one to every 290 rural dwellers. the number of medical establishments has increased from 22 to 139, with well-furnished hospitals in the county town, smaller and simpler ones under the communes, and clinics operating under the cooperative system in the brigades.

to solve the problem of medical supplies, the county authorities have encouraged the people to tap the resources of wild medicinal herbs, grow them in gardens and contribute folk prescriptions of proven efficacy.

lien mei-chang, a 63-year-old herbalist in the jokeng brigade, chiehtien commune, has practised herbal medicine since a teenager apprenticed to his uncle. though an

expert in the herbal treatment of bone fractures and dislocations, he was discriminated against and oppressed in pre-liberation days. inspired by the party's attention to the people's wellbeing as shown in the mass movement to collect herbs and prescriptions, he offered to teach the special techniques of bone reduction and prescriptions for styptics handed down to him from his ancestors. he also volunteered to work as a barefoot doctor and has trained six osteopaths.

at a recent conference called by the county authorities, 50 herbalists shared their experiences and pooled 328 proven effective remedies for 68 diseases. scientific research groups have been set up at the county, commune and brigade levels to screen, study and improve herbal prescriptions collected from the people. drawing on the resources of the masses, these groups have achieved good results at low cost and high speed.

the county medical department has standardized some 80 prescriptions which are highly effective in treating common and recurrent diseases. over 100 efficacious herbs selected from among 1,000 varieties have been recommended for popularization.

cooperating with touring physicians from peking, the county medical research institute has undertaken pharmacological and chemical research in herbal medicine to provide scientific grounds for clinical application of the herbs.

the mass drive to popularize herbal medicine has given the people new insights into the possibilities to improve public hygiene by their own efforts. they have consciously discarded the unhealthy habits carried over from the old days and many have learned to identify up to 100 herbs and grow some of the most widely used in their own gardens.

one in every two students at the hsingtun commune middle school is studying herbal medicine as an extracurricular subject, and a large number have acquired the skill of treating minor ailments and injuries with herbs. some students have learned to use herbal medicine in treating snake bites.

extensive use of herbal medicine has helped to improve and consolidate the cooperative medical service. an exemplary case in point is the clinic of shangtien brigade, lichai commune, which now produces 50 varieties of drugs in its own pharmacy. a garden several hectares in size supplies the clinic with some 500 kinds of herbs. barefoot doctor yeh chu-jao said that 70 per cent of the prescriptions filled by the clinic's dispensary consist of locally available herbs, and the average annual cost of medicine for each member of the brigade for the last three years came to about 20 fen.

under the cooperative medical system, each commune member pays a sum of 50 fen to one yuan a year into the basic fund. the surplus above running costs is used for improving and extending the service. participation in the cooperative service entitles the commune members to year-round medical attendance without being charged anything but a negligible registration fee for medication and surgical operations. in many cases, even the contribution to the basic fund is covered by the brigades out of their public welfare fund. eighty-eight out of the 115 brigades in the county undertake to defray most or all of the medical expenses of their members who have to check into regular hospitals away from home.

IRRIGATION

Four Big Electric-Powered Irrigation Stations Completed in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 28, 1976)

four big electric-powered irrigation stations have been completed on the central plain of kirin province, an important grain producer in northeast china. they are the area's biggest projects and benefit 72,000 hectares of farmland.

the four stations with a total of 115 groups of electric motors and pumps are able to lift 50 cubic metres of water per second. they feed 317 kilometres of trunk canals, 370 kilometres of branch canals, not to mention other subsidiary works and a myriad of ditches that crisscross the grain fields.

the sunghua river basin is a fertile plain on which large quantities of sorghum, maize and soya bean are grown. but the level of grain output was unstable for years owing to the lack of irrigation facilities and the frequency of drought and water-logging. the completion of these stations will greatly improve the situation and, as an immediate result, will turn 11,000 hectares of arid land into paddy fields.

the projects were started in 1970 and 1971. more than 40,000 workers, peasants and cadres took part in the work. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and burning with zeal, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance in surmounting one difficulty after another. following the start of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, they held worksite meetings to condemn teng hsiao-ping's crimes. this further fired their socialist enthusiasm and expedited the construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Middle School Students' Sports Delegation
Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

part of the chinese middle school students' sports delegation, which had withdrawn from the international middle school students' games in orleans, france, in strong protest against the international amateur swimming federation (f.i.n.a.) over its arrogant obstruction of the chinese swimmers' participation in the games, returned to peking with leader of the delegation tsao ssu-hui yesterday.

they were met at the airport by chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission.

the chinese delegation to the international middle school students' meet arrived in france on june 15.

CHINA AND GABON

Vice Premier Sun Chien Meets with Out-going
Gabonese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

vice-premier sun chien of the state council this afternoon met with christophe boupana, ambassador of the republic of gabon to china, who is soon to leave at the end of his term of office.

present on the occasion were deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry lo hsu and deputy director of the ministry's protocol department fu shun-ho.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Entertains Japanese Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese women's delegation for japan-china friendship led by fumi kino with yoriko miura as the secretary-general and gave a banquet in their honour here this evening.

among those present on the occasion were ou tang-liang, lin li-yun, fu yu-fang and other leading members of departments concerned and noted women in the chinese capital.

the delegation, which has toured shanghai, kwangchow, kweilin, nanning and yenan, is scheduled to leave peking for home tomorrow.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Gives Reception on Visit of Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 29, 1976)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a reception here yesterday evening to thank the people of all walks of life in japan for their vigorous support and enthusiastic assistance accorded to the peking opera troupe of shanghai during its performance tour of japan.

present at the reception were kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, imetsuno anekoji, acting director of the japanese democratic music association, and other friends from the political, economic, art and literary and trade union circles totalling over 600.

also present were han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

leader of the peking opera troupe of shanghai hsiang hsu expressed in his speech heartfelt gratitude to the japanese friends who extended energetic support and warm reception to the troupe.

hsiang hsu said, "we are overwhelmed by a sea of friendship during our 50 days' stay in japan. we will certainly bring home with us the friendship of the japanese people for the 10 million shanghai people and the entire chinese people."

"during our performance tour," he said, "we have seen the surging struggle of the japanese people against hegemonism and for the recovery of the northern territories. the chinese people have always sympathized with and resolutely supported the just struggle of the japanese people. we firmly believe that victory certainly belongs to the great japanese people so long as they persist in struggle."

hsiang hsu stressed: "china and japan are close neighbours separated by only a strip of water and have an over 2,000-year-history of friendly exchanges. since the normalization of relations between the two countries, gratifying developments have been taking place in the friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between our two peoples. china-japan friendship is the common desire of the two peoples, an irresistible trend of history. any reactionary forces trying fantastically to hold back this historical trend are going against the aspirations and the will of the two peoples, and they will eventually be spurned by the people. we firmly believe that the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and the friendly contacts between our two peoples will surely make progress daily on the foundation of the china-japan joint statement."

imetsuno anekoji, in his speech, praised the great success made by the shanghai peking opera troupe in japan. he said, "your performances enabled the japanese spectators to see for themselves the fruits of the great cultural revolution and helped them to understand china further. i am convinced that this is of great significance to the cultural exchanges between japan and china in the days to come."

he said, "your contacts with the japanese people in various parts of our country strengthened the friendship between the two peoples. i am convinced that you have come to know that the japanese people cherish the hearty hope for friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples from generation to generation."

kenzo nakajima said in his speech, "your visit has brought us contemporary art with inexhaustible vitality from the people's republic of china, deepening the japanese people's understanding of china."

nakajima said, "your presentation of the song of the japanese people demanding for the return of the northern territories at the happy get-together encouraged the japanese people who are struggling against hegemonism.

nakajima stressed, "the japanese people have been strongly demanding that the japanese government conclude at an early date a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship with an explicit anti-hegemonic article. the treaty can be concluded immediately if the japanese government really wants to do so."

the artists of the shanghai peking opera troupe and japanese friends gave performances at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 29, 1976)

the peking opera troupe of shanghai left here for home today after concluding its visit to japan, bringing with it the japanese people's profound friendship for the chinese people.

the chinese troupe was seen off at the airport by kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, imetsuno anekoji, leading member of the japanese democratic music association, hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters and other japanese friends.

li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were present.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

the japan-china cultural exchange association and the japanese democratic music association held a send-off gathering in honour of the chinese troupe at the lounge of the haneda airport. imetsuno anekoji, kenzo nakajima and troupe leader hsiang hsu spoke at the gathering. they all wished constant development of cultural exchanges between japan and china and of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Japanese Veterans' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and feted all members of the fifth delegation of the japanese veterans' association for japan-china friendship led by kosaku nakano with novoru shimoda as its deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

japanese friend in peking sueo tokuchi and his wife were present on the occasion.

on the host side were leading members of departments concerned, including tsai hsiao, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

the delegation arrived here yesterday as guests of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Ensemble Visits China-Korea Friendship Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

comrades-in-arms on the korean people's army ensemble took time out of their packed schedule today for a trip to the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts where they joined in happy get-togethers and farm work. overjoyed, the commune members who had just reaped an excellent harvest of summer grain accorded their comrades-in-arms from a heroic country a rousing welcome.

bathed in glorious sunshine after rain, the site of the commune headquarters was festively decorated with a splash of red flags, slogans of welcome and beautiful flowers, while melodies of chinese and korean revolutionary songs flowed from the loudspeakers.

the korean comrades with leader of the ensemble kim ung do at the head arrived at the commune in the company of li wei, deputy secretary-general of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, at eight o'clock in the morning. they were greeted with cordial handshakes by hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary

committee, and lu chun-lin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee. amid a cheerful din of drumming and gonging, commune peasants and youngsters waved multi-coloured garlands and ribbons and presented joyous dances in welcome to the visitors. the well-wishers, from hoary old folks to little schoolchildren, from army veterans who fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army to vanguards in the on-going struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, showered the guests with enthusiastic and cordial greetings that conveyed the chinese people's warm friendship for the korean people.

veteran chinese people's volunteers wang chun-lung and kuo yu-chuan said with elation: "in those days while we were in korea, we fought alongside the korean people's army in the same trenches, and korean artistes often came to the front to entertain us to theatrical performances, which greatly heightened our fighting morale. today, we are exceptionally happy as the korean comrades have come to visit our commune and present shows right at our doorsteps. we are determined to run our commune still better and do our share in advancing china-korea friendship."

like its counterpart the taekam korea-china friendship cooperative farm in korea, the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune which was named in 1960 is a flower of friendship nurtured jointly by the people of china and korea. korean comrades visiting china often come to the commune to give guidance to its work and join the commune peasants in productive labour. the most memorable event took place in april last year when the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, leading the korean party and government delegation on an inspection tour of the commune, planted pine trees there as a symbol of the evergreen friendship between the people of china and korea. today, members of the k.p.a. ensemble were very glad to see the friendship trees planted by their great leader growing sturdily in a profusion of foliage. filled with a sense of closeness and jubilation, leader of the ensemble kim ung do and other comrades picked up buckets and poured clear water onto the roots of these friendship trees amid enthusiastic applause from all around. arm in arm with their chinese comrades, the korean artistes had souvenir pictures taken in front of the pine trees.

the korean comrades-in-arms passed by large tracts of fertile fields of the commune along a shady asphalt road on the way to an apple orchard. when they arrived, the orchard immediately rang with warm applause, greetings and laughter. hoe in hand, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms loosened the soil and did weeding for the trees laden with green fruit.

the eight-year-old little actress kim guk hwa gladly joined the others in physical labour though she was not yet as tall as the handle of a hoe. working side by side with deputy secretary of the commune party committee pai hsiu-min was zi yeng bog who plays the title role in the opera "a true daughter of the party". they chatted cordially and expressed the common wish that they would continue to make their own contributions in developing the militant friendship between the chinese and the korean people. joyous laughter wafted among the green trees while the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms worked side by side.

on an open-air stage put up for the occasion, the korean comrades had a fraternity gathering with 10,000 members of the commune. with the wish to welcome and to learn from the korean comrades-in-arms, a propaganda team of the commune presented a show first. then the artistes of the korean people's army ensemble, with graceful dances and enthusiastic singing, extolled the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung. they sang of the great successes achieved by the people and armed forces of china and korea in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in their own countries. they also praised the sino-korean friendship sealed in blood. the colourful performance of the korean comrades-in-arms again and again drew warm applause from the commune members who were heartily grateful for the friendship they brought to the chinese people.

when the korean comrades reluctantly bade farewell to the commune cadres and members, chairman of the commune lu chun-lin requested leader of the ensemble kim ung do to report to president kim il sung that the commune had just reaped another good summer harvest and to convey their cordial regards to him. kim ung do wished the commune greater success in future struggles. he said, "please send us photographs of your good harvest after the autumn harvest so that we can share your happiness."

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Nigerian Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the nigerian youth delegation led by major-general olufemi olutoye, commissioner for social development, youth and sports of the federal republic of nigeria.

the meeting was followed by a banquet given by vice-minister ho ying in honour of the friends from nigeria.

a. awopetu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted a delegation of the norwegian-chinese friendship association led by president of the association torbjorn farovik here this evening. they had a warm and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were norwegian students in peking and former president of the association harald bockman.

the delegation, which arrived here on june 11, has toured shanghai, kunming, hsishuang panna and sian and will leave for home shortly.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Behind "Monolithic Unity"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

"monolithic" is a favourite adjective used frequently by the kremlin bosses to describe "unity" within their ranks.

they claim that there is "unity", a "monolithic unity" within their party, state and army and among the nationalities. in fact, all this is merely a cheap propaganda to gloss over the increasingly acute class and national contradictions in the soviet union.

acting according to the saying "do not wash dirty linen in public", the soviet revisionists are trying hard to keep the public in the dark about the resistance of the soviet working people and the people of all nationalities. the west press, however, has brought to light some cases to this effect.

on the very day when the "25th party congress" started its work, workers of a leningrad factory held a strike "demanding increased wages and improved working conditions". this strike was ruthlessly put down by the armymen and police and "leaders of the strike were all arrested". in the same city, some students distributed leaflets calling for a "new revolution". "political prisoners" in a gaol near moscow announced a hunger strike to protest against harassment and "inhuman conditions"; the government building in the capital of georgia was exploded and the villas of some local officials were burnt .... all this serves as a wonderful footnote to the soviet revisionists' "monolithic" rule.

in his report to "the 25th congress", soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev deliberately mentioned the local party congresses held before "the 25th congress" as examples to substantiate what he called "the monolithic unity of the ranks" of his party. in fact, he himself was fully aware of the sharp contradictions and abrupt disintegration demonstrated at these congresses. reports in the soviet press itself have revealed that as the result of the elections held at the party congresses in the 14 non-russian union republics, members of the party central committees dismissed averaged 48.6 per cent; in five union republics, the average ranged from 51 to 78 per cent. 42 per cent of the members of the bureaux of the party central committees of 13 union republics were sacked on the average; in three of these republics, the figures reached 67, 82 and 89 per cent. a purge on such large scale was not unprecedented in the history of the soviet revisionist party. in the purges, most of the dismissed leaders of union republics were

labelled as "nationalists". such is the case of peotr shelest, former member of the political bureau of the party central committee and first secretary of the party central committee of ukraine. this presented a clear picture of the real situation in the soviet revisionist party and state concealed behind the words "monolithic unity".

brezhnev also cited the "steadily growing number (of letters from the working people)" as indicating their "support for the party's policy". however, this was given the lie by another boss of the soviet revisionist ruling clique who said that "it is uneasy for us that a growing number of slanderous letters have been recently received by leading bodies". here, charges of "slander" have been levelled by him against the soviet people for their accusation, discontent and protest voiced against the ruthless suppression and exploitation by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. this, nevertheless, has partly exposed the actual state of affairs under the cover of the "monolithic unity".

though kept under control completely by coercive fascist measures, the soviet army is also far from "monolithic" in its relations with the soviet revisionist ruling group. one still remembers a host of incidents taking place in the past: lieutenant of an engineer unit ilyin shot at brezhnev's motorcade in the red square. rebellious organizations such as "the union of fighters for political freedom" have been set up in the army. seamen on the riga nuclear submarine mutinied against soviet invasion of czechoslovakia. news about a new mutiny has spread throughout the world: last november the crew of a big destroyer equipped with nuclear guided missiles of the soviet baltic fleet locked the captain and other officers in a room and steered the warship for high seas trying to flee from the rule of the soviet revisionists. the soviet revisionist authorities dispatched air and naval forces to intercept and bomb the destroyer. over 50 seamen were killed and other mutineers were thrown into prison.

one can cite even more instances of strong resistance put up by various soviet nationalities against great-russian chauvinism. out of the over one million "prisoners" in the concentration camps, almost half are reported to be so-called "nationalists". this alone is enough to demonstrate the "monolithic" relationship between the soviet revisionist ruling circles and various nationalities in the country.

to further reveal the truth behind the "monolithic unity", it is necessary to point out another adjective frequently used by soviet revisionist chieftains -- "alien". though completely opposite in meaning, the two

adjectives are often used in one article or speech. after describing something "monolithic", they begin to attack something "alien" to their society such as "antagonistic ideology", "nationalism", "breach of laws", "acts against the society" and "passive sentiments and indifference". at times they described these phenomena as "wide-spread". it is true that the ideology of the revolutionaries who adhere to marxism-leninism is "alien" to the ideology of the social-imperialists and the revisionists. the demand for the safeguarding of national interests is "alien" to the ideology of great-russian doctrine. the soviet working people's resistance is even more "alien" to the fascist rule of the brezhnev clique. since these phenomena "alien" to the soviet revisionists' rule have been already "wide-spread", the "monolithic unity" as claimed by brezhnev and company is also completely "alien" to the objective facts they can not but admit.

the marxists hold that in a class society there is no "unity" between the exploiters and the exploited and between the oppressors and the oppressed. there is no "unity" that can transcend classes. there is only class antagonism and struggle in various forms.

in the soviet union where capitalism has been restored in an all-round way, what exists between the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and the workers, peasants and other working people is only irreconcilable contradictions and struggle. the soviet revisionists want to maintain their reactionary rule with fascist dictatorship. the rule by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie could not last even one day without the increasingly expanded and reinforced army, police and special agents, jails, concentration camps, "psychiatrical clinics" and many non-professional organs of dictatorship. even within the ruling clique in the kremlin, there is also overt and covert struggle between individuals or factions, each trying to cheat and outwit the other, fighting among themselves for power and wealth. the so-called "monolithic unity" is nothing but the "idealistic or charlatan phrases" of the revisionist philistines as exposed by lenin.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Outgoing Sudanese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

vice-premier chi teng-kuei this afternoon met with ali yassien geily, ambassador of the democratic republic of the sudan to china, who is leaving here for home at the end of his term of office.

present on the occasion were chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Feature Story: Friendship on the Nile -- Report on Chinese Art Troupe's Visit to Sudan

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 28, 1976)

on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of sudan's may 25 revolution, the chinese art troupe made a performance tour of this beautiful african country from late may to early june, conveying to the sudanese people the warm congratulations and profound friendship of the chinese people.

during the unforgettable three-week visit, they attended celebrations and gave 14 performances in khartoum, wad medani, and the work sites of wad medani blue nile bridge and hassaheisa textile mill, adding another chapter to the annals of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples on the basis of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

through the dance "militiawomen of the grassland" and "the victory drum dance", the singing, the chinese instrumental music and other programmes, the troupe interpreted to the sudanese people the achievements of the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao, their new mental outlook, the fruits of the literary and art revolution since china's great proletarian cultural revolution exemplified by model revolutionary theatrical works as well as the long history of chinese musical art.

the chinese revolutionary art was accorded a movingly warm welcome by the sudanese people. yin cheng-chung drew thunderous applause from the audience when he

played on the piano with great force and feelings a selection from the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" which depicts party commissar hung chang-ching's undauntedness in the face of death. the piano solo, says the sudanese paper "al ayam" in a commentary, "formed touching scenes and sounded a fighting call". the dance "militiawomen of the grassland" also arrested the attention of the audience with heroic militiawomen driving on the vast green grassland with the red flag flying high and rifles in hand, guarding their motherland's border against foreign invasion. it "displays the revolutionary spirit of a liberated people to defend their fruits of victory through struggle," comments a sudanese paper. min hui-fen's erhu solo "wailful wrath by the river", which portrays the chinese people's miserable life and their uprisings in the old society, was also warmly received by the audience.

at this time, president gaafar mohamed nimeri, who attended the performance, said to leader of the chinese government delegation fang yi: "the peoples of our two countries had both suffered in the past, and also had a similar history of struggle." "both china and sudan have long-standing culture." president nimeri also expressed on may 31 that sudan would "promote education in patriotism among the people by means of arts."

the sudanese people and public opinion hold that it is of great significance that sudan and china strengthen their friendly cultural exchange and learn from each other under the present circumstances when imperialism and hegemonism are stepping up their aggression, exploitation and cultural penetration against the third world countries. "al sahafa" pointed out that the performance of the chinese art troupe illustrated that "art must serve revolution", "nationalism" of sudanese art should be developed, and "the goal, meaning and content of revolution should be the basis of our country's artists, and our art should also have our own character."

in a joint chinese-sudanese performance on the evening of may 23, sainova, the announcer who appeared before the curtain, was a sudanese girl in chinese costume. she spoke chinese in an agitated tone. the chinese friends in the hall were astonished at the fluency of her chinese. she had studied acrobatics in china two years ago. "i will never forget chinese; china is my second native land," she said.

the chinese artists learned from the sudanese friends their patriotic songs "i am a sudanese", "a glorious nation" and "fatherland of our forefathers" and the orchestral piece "green expanse of prairie" which extols the beautiful and fertile gezira region. these items, full of friendly sentiments towards the sudanese people, were warmly greeted. many of the spectators joined in

the singing or clapped in accompaniment. at times the singing turned climactically into a chorus joined by everyone in the hall. a sudanese friend said, "the imperialists and colonialists never sang sudanese songs. only chinese friends do."

soprano soloist chu feng-po rendered a sudanese folk song which ended with "sudan and china are brothers. and i am one of you...." amid the warm applause which did not die down in spite of repeated curtain calls taken by the chinese soloist. a ten-year-old sudanese boy ran up the stage and presented her with a hand-plaited flower-basket containing a small elephant carved in sudanese redwood. the hall shook with deafening applause, as the gift embodied not only the sincere feelings of sudanese children towards china, but also the sudanese people's profound friendship towards the chinese people.

the support and assistance of many sudanese friends was an important factor contributing to the success of the performance tour. accompanying the chinese artists on the visit and making considerate arrangements for the daily schedules of the guests, they became close companions of the chinese artists. a sudanese in his sixties not only chauffeured for the chinese friends but also voluntarily served as a stagehand. the chinese artists learned much from his fine style of work.

on may 30th, the troupe arrived in wad medani, the provincial capital of gezira, to perform for the builders of the blue nile bridge. in the course of the construction, workers and technicians of the two countries, learning from one another and toiling together, have established a profound friendship. to ensure a successful open-air performance under the blazing sun, the bridge constructors chose a section of the river bank between piers no. two and no. three, as an interim "theatre." an earthen stage was bulldozed by the side of no. three pier.

upon their arrival at mid-day after a 190-km journey, the chinese actors, moved by the thoughtful arrangements of the workers, mounted the stage and began their performance, although they were soaked with sweat. "the chinese company has come to our construction site to perform for us workers. it shows that china's art is truly in the service of the workers and the people," a sudanese worker remarked.

after a three-day visit to wad medani, the company left on june 2 to perform for the hassaheisa friendship textile mill. on the evening of june 8, the khartoum friendship hall was brightly lit and filled with gaiety. only two weeks ago in this hall, the chinese artists

performed jointly with sudanese groups on the very day of its inauguration. and now they are here again giving their last performance to bid farewell to the sudanese people before leaving this country loaded with their sentiments. recalling this visit, yin cheng-chung, head of the company, said, "we were really living in the sea of friendship."

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Ankara, Jun. 29, 1976)

ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to turkey wei yung-ching presented his credentials to president fahri koruturk of the republic of turkey here today.

after the presentation, president koruturk had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

turkish foreign minister ihsan sabri caglayangil was also present.

the turkish foreign minister received and had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador yesterday.

ambassdor wei yung-ching arrived here on may 29. minister of state seyfi ozturk who was acting foreign minister when caglayangil was abroad, met and had a cordial talk with the chinese envoy on june 14.

CHINA AND US

US Scholar Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1976)

deputy secretary-general lo pei-lin of the chinese electronics society met and feted dr. kern ko nan chang of the radio corporation of america, and his wife and daughter here this evening.

dr. chang and his family arrived in china on june 23 for technical exchange at the invitation of the chinese electronics society and also for a visit to his relatives. they will visit other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Voltaic Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1976)

tinga douamba, minister of health and social affairs of upper volta, yesterday received the first batch of the chinese medical team led by chang ke, according to a report from ouagadougou. they had a friendly conversation.

chinese ambassador to upper volta hsieh pang-chih was present on the occasion.

the chinese medical workers arrived in upper volta on june 25.

END

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